



SPRING BEER.—Take a handful of checkerberry (wintergreen), a few sassafras-roots cut up, a half a handful of pine-buds while they are small and gummy, and a small handful of hops. Put all these into a pail of water over night, and in the morning boil them two or three hours, filling up the kettle when it boils away. Strain it into a jar or firkin that will hold half a pailful more of water. Stir in a pint and a half of molasses, then add the half-pailful of water, and taste it. If not sweet enough, add more molasses. It loses the sweetness a little in the process of fermentation, and should therefore be made rather too sweet at first. Add two or three gills of good yeast, set it in a warm place, and let it remain undisturbed till it is fermented. When the top is covered with a thick dark foam, take it off; have clean bottles and good corks; pour off the beer into another vessel, so gently as not to disturb the sediment; then bottle it, and set it in a cool place. It will be ready for use in two days. The sediment should be put into a bottle by itself, loosely corked, and kept to ferment the next brewing.

HOW TO MAKE AN OVERT

Surgeon General's Office

LIBRARY

ANNEX

Section,

Dem. Med.

No. 13784

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Handwritten text, likely a signature or a list of names, written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The text is illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan.

THE
TREASURE OF HEALTH,
OR A
WONDERFUL COLLECTION
OF THE
MOST VALUABLE
SECRETS IN MEDICINE,

For the cure of all Diseases, Wounds, and other Accidents to
which the Human Body is subject, with the Method of
Preparing, and Instructions for Using, the
necessary Remedies.

ALSO,

The best Preservatives

Against the Plague, Pestilential Fevers, Small Pox,
and other kinds of Contagious Diseases.

Discovered, after much research and experience, by the most
skilful physicians in Europe, and employed with the
greatest success, and unknown till the present
time in the United States.



Carefully collected by a Benevolent Society in Europe.

Faithfully translated from the French and other foreign languages,
and published for the benefit of humanity,

BY LEWIS MERLIN.



PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1819.

Manum Office

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

* BE IT REMEMBERED, That, on the sixth day
* of February, in the forty-third year of the Independ-
* SEAL * ence of the United States of America, A. D. 1819.
* Lewis Merlin, of the said district, hath deposited in
* this office the title of a book, the right whereof he
claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

The Treasure of Health, or a wonderful Collection of the most valuable Secrets in Medicine, for the cure of all diseases, wounds, and other accidents to which the human body is subject, with the method of preparing, and instructions for using the necessary remedies. Also, the best preservatives against the plague, pestilential fevers, small pox, and other kinds of contagious diseases. Discovered after much research and experience, by the most skilful physicians in Europe, and employed with the greatest success, and unknown till the present time in the United States. Carefully collected by a benevolent Society in Europe. Faithfully translated from the French and other foreign languages, and published for the benefit of humanity, by Lewis Merlin.

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

L. Merlin
publisher

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH.

IF we have not made mention in our proposals of this plaster, it is because we have deemed it unnecessary to distinguish it from the other secrets of this nature; many of which are far superior to it on account of the great virtues they possess, and which were unknown to this present time in the United States of America. It will only be necessary to prepare and try them, to be convinced of this truth.

Nevertheless, in order to deserve the confidence that an enlightened public has been willing to place in this work, the great usefulness of which cannot be too much appreciated by the heads of families; and to satisfy at the same time the request of many of our subscribers on account of this wonderful remedy; we can positively assure, without fear of being contradicted, that amongst the extraordinary secrets of balsams, ointments, and plasters contained in this inestimable collection, will be found the true and genuine receipt known within the United States under the name and denomination of Approved Mahy's Plaster Cloth,* but called in France by its real name, Divine Piaster Cloth.

In giving to the public a receipt so well known, so recommended by its virtues, so salutary to suffering humanity, and so much approved and recommended by the most skillful physicians on this continent; we hope to put a stop to that spirit of self-interest, which those who are in possession of it exercise over *all* the community generally, by selling this Mahy's Plaster Cloth at an exorbitant price, considering the trifling expense that will cost to procure the drugs for its composition, and the little trouble it requires to prepare it.

* The receipt of this plaster was sold in the year 1802 or 1803 by Mr. Mahy, alias Favras, to some persons in this city for a sum of 400 dollars, and some time after this same receipt was likewise sold to T. W. Dyott, by another person, by the name of Bouchony Lordonet, for a like sum.

The original receipt was published in France, for the benefit of all mankind, in the year 1713. This wonderful remedy has never been in that country an object of a pecuniary speculation.

THE PUBLISHER.

N. B. We have been informed, that several persons in easy circumstances have declined subscribing to this work, in expectation of borrowing it from some of their friends, who might be in possession of it, and copy out of it the receipt of Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth, and others that might be useful to them. We hope our subscribers will be so good as not to countenance such a stinginess, because by refusing to lend it, they will not only do a charitable act towards suffering humanity, but aid us moreover, in fulfilling the benevolent views of the society, which are to appropriate the profit arising out of this publication, in printing a particular edition of a sufficient number of copies of this work, to be sent and distributed, gratis, to poor families residing in the new settlements on this continent, who, owing to their local situation, are entirely deprived of all medical assistance.

PREFACE.

MEDICINE may be said to be a very fine and most extensive science; it is a science that requires a long study, a quantity of speculations and many researches in order to possess it (if this be possible) in all its extent: it can only be after many experiments united to this great art, that one may flatter himself with being skilful enough to know, and treat with success, the diseases and other accidents to which the human body is liable.

It is to those skilful physicians who have spent so much of their time and labour in studying nature, we are indebted for a great number of valuable secrets for the cure of those diseases with which we find ourselves every day afflicted.

The work which is this day presented for public usefulness as a treasure for health, and consequently a precious treasure for the families and others who are in possession of it, must not be looked upon as one of those productions whose only merit is to enrich their authors; but as a rare and precious collection of the most wonderful secrets in medicine, which have been discovered by those great men after the greatest researches, long labour, and much experience, and which have been collected from the four parts of the globe by a benevolent society, that has spared neither pains, care, nor expense, in order to obtain them, and to try them before their being adopted. That society has formed one and only collection of them, in order that in giving them to the public through the medium of the press, their benevolent design may be accomplished, by giving their aid towards the relief of suffering humanity.

This valuable collection, which was for the first time printed in the kingdom of France, after having under-

gone an examination, and been approved of by the royal censors, and obtained the approbation and privilege of the sovereign, was received with so much eagerness by the public, that many editions of it have been exhausted in less than eleven months. The avidity with which it is asked for at this present day, is certainly a proof of the goodness and usefulness of its secrets and of the benefits resulting from them; so much the more, as in this selection, every thing is easy to put in practice, and the expense is trifling, which must be pleasing, and is what preserves most to them the value and reputation they have acquired to this present time; being certain that a secret of whatever nature it may be, is so much the more precious, when it appears simple within itself.

In order to give a clear view of this work, we shall say that it contains, first, a collection of the most rare secrets in balsams, whose wonderful effects in the cures they have performed, have astonished the most skillful men of the profession. One, called the wizard, the virtues of which go beyond all expectation. It cures within twenty-four hours, new sores, without the use of tent or lint; for, at the same time that the balsam is put into the sore, it consumes itself, the sore closes up, and the flesh grows again in its place. To be convinced of these surprising effects it will suffice to prepare this balsam faithfully in the manner that has been explained, without adding to, or deducting any thing from it.

After the balsam, will be found a number of selected and approved receipts for cataplasms, whose virtues are wonderful, for the gout; to resolve all kinds of apothumes and tumours; for swellings, recent inflammations and sprains; to cure sore breasts of women; to break open, also, other callosities or hard boils; it appeases the pain caused by great fluxions, such as those in the knees and other limbs, &c.

We have likewise given a collection of secrets for preparing several kinds of water, known to be sovereign for the cure of many diseases, such as those of

the eyes, inflammations, spots of the small pox, fistula lachrymalis; they also cure ulcers in all parts of the body, particularly those on the legs; tetter, erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, burns, contusions, when there is no inflammation; warm gout, cold humours, when they are open; chilblains, outward hemorrhoids; prevent the gangrene; afford a relief to persons afflicted with the scurvy; cure the scurf on the head and the king's evil; they are sovereign for the swoonings of the heart, pains in the stomach, for the stone and gravel, for the colic, &c.

We shall pass in silence, the great and famous receipt of Mr. Le Prieur de Cabrieres, for the cure of ruptures. It is so well known by the cures it has performed and does perform every day, that it would be useless for us to expatiate on its surprising effects.

The great number of receipts this work contains, against intermittent, tertian, double tertian, quartan, continued, malignant, and other fevers, merit the attention of those who might be attacked with them; because by making use of those remedies, they may be certain of receiving a quick relief.

A treatise for the composition of several kinds of oils, very useful in medicine, for the cure of many diseases, do not less claim the attention of those who are afflicted with sharp and severe pains about their shoulders, thighs, legs, and other limbs; they are sovereign for the cure of contusions and for malignant sores, all kinds of cuts, and bruises, for all kinds of wounds, tumours, &c.

As the virtues of each of these oils are given in the receipts, by means of the index at the end of this book, the receipt, applicable to the disease to be treated with it, will be found.

This excellent work contains a collection of receipts for ointments, which have never appeared within the United States, and where the extraordinary virtues they possess are yet unknown. In order not to omit any thing that may be useful and desirable, we have likewise given the manner of knowing the good quali-

ties of the drugs that enter their composition; their preparation has been strictly described, as also their properties and the manner of using them. Their effects are so surprising, that they cure in a short time the most desperate wounds, as also those caused by fire arms, &c.

Next after the ointments, we have given the greatest and most certain preventives against the plague, pestilential fevers, purple, and spotted fevers, small pox, and against all contagious diseases; discovered after long research and experienced by the most skilful physicians in Europe, and always employed with the happiest success.

We have likewise carefully given their^r preparation, the necessary doses and the manner of administering them; either as preventives against the contagion, or for those who might be attacked with it.

The first preventive in that treatise, is intended for rich persons, on account of the high price of the drugs that are used for its composition, and the difficulty of procuring the other necessary ingredients.

The second is given for persons in easy circumstances, as not being so difficult to prepare, and not requiring a great expense.

The third and last preventive is given for the poor; it is the preventive commonly used by those who are exposed to the contagion, in removing and burying the bodies of those persons infected with the plague or other contagious diseases.

We must now draw the attention of our readers to a great number of secrets, not less interesting than those we have already spoken of in this preface, and which form a collection of valuable plasters, whose extraordinary virtues will not disappoint the expectation of those who may compose them, to make use of them for the diseases for which they are given.

Amongst those wonderful receipts, we have deemed it necessary to distinguish that already known within these United States, but more particularly in Philadelphia, where it has effected so many extraordinary

cures, which far exceeded the expectation of the most skilful physicians, under the name of Approved Mahy's Plaster Cloth. The original receipt, discovered in France, was first published in that kingdom and given to the public through the medium of the press, in the year 1713, for the relief of suffering humanity.

The first person who brought that extraordinary receipt into this country was named M. de Favras; who, having been obliged to leave his own country on account of the revolution of France, and to look for an asylum within the United States, landed at Philadelphia about the year 1793 or 1794, where he changed his true family name for that of Mahy. Finding himself in this city, reduced to an unhappy situation, he began to prepare the receipt he had brought with him from France, to which plaster he gave the name he had himself adopted (Mahy's Plaster Cloth); and in order to make the public acquainted (in such a manner as to leave no doubt) with its astonishing virtues, he undertook to cure, gratis, several persons who had been afflicted, for a number of years, with inveterate ulcers. The great properties of this plaster, did crown his good and charitable work, and the cures it had performed having become publicly known, he was soon assailed by a great number of patients, who wished to obtain the plaster in question. The great quantity he then sold of it, was such, that he could hardly supply the demands that were made to him, although he was employed from morning till night, in preparing it. It would be impossible to calculate the number of yards he sold in every part of this continent, and the profits he made out of it. In short, about the year 1802 or 1803, a change having taken place in the government of France, Mr. Mahy, alias Favras, being on the point of returning to Europe, sold his receipt, calling himself the sole proprietor of it, to several persons in this city, for a sum of about four hundred dollars.

Some time after his departure, a person by the name of Bouchony Lordonet arrived in Philadelphia, who being also in possession of the same receipt, advertised

it in the newspapers of that city. Those who had purchased it from Mr. Mahy, alias Favras, disputed the validity of his advertisement; but the former replied in answering them, that the plaster he advertised was a copy of the true receipt in possession of Mr. Mahy, that this latter had made him a present of.

Mr. Bouchony Lardonet continued to prepare and sell the plaster by himself, and through the agency of T. W. Dyott, and other persons. On his departure also for France, he sold the receipt to the said Dr. Dyott, for a sum, as it is said, of four hundred dollars, although he had asked other persons eight hundred dollars for it.

We request the indulgence of our readers for the length we have given to these details. We have deemed it necessary, in order to let them know the origin of Mahy's plaster cloth in the United States. It now remains for us to say, that the original receipt published in France, as has been said above, has two different preparations; the first is prepared as an ointment, and the second as a plaster, as will be found in this work; the one under its title and true name of Divine Ointment, and the other under the same name of Divine Plaster Cloth, and never has this last taken the name in France of Mahy's plaster cloth.

Between these two preparations mentioned above, there is a difference only in the weight of the drugs, the kinds being the same, except that bees wax has been added to the second preparation, whose only virtue is to give a certain consistency to the cloth that forms the plaster; and which becomes useless in the composition of the ointment, which is kept in pots.

In short, the divine plaster cloth, or as called in America, Mahy's plaster cloth, put into use in France a great number of years since, was taken out of the original receipt, and calculated solely for the convenience of people residing in the country, travellers, seafaring men and soldiers, it being already prepared for use in cases of the most urging circumstances: whereas to make use of the ointment, linen must always be at

hand, and very often people when on a journey may happen to be in situations very difficult to procure it.

This most valuable work, is likewise enriched with the receipt for the preparation of the renowned sirup of long life, or the great preserver of health. This sirup, on account of its extraordinary virtues, attracted the attention of a great number of physicians and other persons, who, through a desire of gain, have tried all means to counterfeit it; and although that receipt is composed of only five different ingredients, and very easy to prepare, they never could succeed in preparing it.

This preserver of health was given by an old gentleman of one hundred and thirty-two years of age, who began to make use of it at the age of sixty. He had lived to this advanced age without having experienced the least indisposition. The physician who obtained this receipt from that gentleman, tried it on his own person, and gave it to many others, who experienced its beneficial effects. Having attained the age of eighty-four years, he thought himself obliged no longer to keep concealed a remedy so sovereign and so useful to humanity.

In order to shorten as much as possible the task we had at first contemplated for this preface, we have deemed it proper to pass over many subjects likewise of the greatest importance to mankind; we will only add, that the receipts for the cure of the diseases of women, are given towards the latter part of this collection: however, the index we have carefully put into alphabetical order at the end of this work, will at once show the page where the subject looked for is to be found.

We will conclude by recommending this rare and precious work to the heads of families, to be kept as a valuable treasure, and particularly to farmers, and those who reside in the country, who, owing to their situation, are often deprived of medical assistance in cases of the most urging necessity. It is, likewise, of the greatest utility to physicians, surgeons, apotheca-

ries, ministers and pastors of congregations, who are by their profession obliged to visit the sick; it is also strongly recommended to captains and masters of vessels, seafaring men, and other travellers who frequent hot climates, where pestilential fevers very often prevail, and are always dangerous to strangers; in fine, to all those persons who wish to preserve their own health.

This work is intended entirely for the benefit of all mankind; no pecuniary speculation is the object of its publication. The benevolent society that gives it to the public, animated with a desire to relieve suffering humanity, and wishing as much as possible to attain the end of its laudable purpose, has directed that the profits which may arise out of this publication, shall be employed in printing a particular edition of a sufficient number of copies, to be sent and distributed, gratis, to poor families residing in the new settlements within the United States of America, who, owing to their local situations, are deprived of all medical assistance.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It has been impossible to follow the plan that was at first contemplated in this work; which was, to give the matters the alphabetical order, which had been our wish it should have had; because the translation of a part of the receipts having come to hand very late and at divers periods, we were obliged, in order to accelerate the printing of the work as much as possible, to place them in the manuscript which was in the hand of the printer, in rotation as they were received.

The alphabetical table of the matters, that has been given at the end of the work, will at once present, without any difficulty, the subject the reader may wish to find.

THE TREASURE OF HEALTH, OR WONDERFUL SECRETS IN MEDICINE.

OF APOPLEXY.

IN this disease, a sudden suspension of all the motions that depend on the will and actions of the inward and outward senses takes place, without the lungs, or the circulation of the blood, being interrupted; breathing, and the pulsation of the arteries being as in a natural state, and often even stronger: whence it may be concluded that the nerves which take their origin in the brain, are the only ones affected; the functions of those that proceed from the hinder part of the brain not undergoing any alteration in the beginning. This is what gives to this disease the resemblance of a profound sleep, which is, however, followed with a noise proceeding from the breast, to which physicians give the name of snoring.

The symptoms which forerun this disease, are headaches, dizziness, a slowness in the speech, and a coldness in the extremities. These symptoms, however, do not allways manifest themselves, for the patient is commonly struck with such violence, that he has neither time to foresee, nor to prevent an attack of apoplexy.

One may look upon, as the courses of this disease, all that can stop or diminish the course of the animal spi-

rits in the organs of the senses, and of the motions depending on the will, such as a thickening of the blood, and of the lymph, considerable enough to obstruct the circulation in the vessels of the brain; an overflowing of some matters, which by compressing the arteries, nervous and lymphatic vessels, stop the circulations of a fluid that they contain; in short, all that can oppose the return of the blood from the vessels of the brain towards the heart.

We shall now proceed to give the most approved remedies for the cure of so violent a disease; which through their efficacy, have always lead to a happy success.

The report of Mr. Lesage, before the national institute of Paris, on the efficacy of flour volatile alkaly, being of the greatest importance for the cure of that severe and dreadful disease, we deem it a duty incumbent on us to insert it in this collection, as also the manner of administering that remedy.

Several attacks of Apoplexy cured.

Mr. Lesage expresses himself as follows: "For at least forty years," says he "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkaly, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease." One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged seventy-two years, robust, though thin, and very sedate, was seized with an apoplexy, and fell down deprived of sense. When raised up, he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I

drew out his lips so as to answer the purpose of a spout into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing twenty-five or thirty drops of flour volatile alkaly; at the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wet with the volatile alkaly, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated and the eyes opened. A second dose of the alkaly was instantly poured down his throat, the rattles ceased, speech and recollection returned, and in the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficiently to proceed, without assistance, three hundred paces to his own chamber; in another hour he got up and asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder."

He reports another case in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. The volatile alkaly excited a vomiting, and after that had abated the patients took twenty drops of volatile alkaly in half a glass of wine; his senses returned, and in two hours he was walking in his garden.

Several others of the most efficacious remedies for the same disease.

The tincture of nicotianne drawn with rectified French brandy, and the weight of three drachms mixed with rosat honey, may be given to the patient, which instantly causes a great quantity of mucus to come out of the head, and afford a considerable relief, particularly if the remedy is repeated two or three times.

One can also give the extract of balm mint, and thistle, from one scruple to one drachm; or the water of the same plant, from two to six ounces.

Likewise real queen Hungary water, from one to two

drachms; or spirits of wine, from one to three drachms, do not less relieve the patient.

Likewise emetic wine, from half an ounce to three ounces. Or of soluble tartar emetic, from four to twenty grains.

Or rectified oil of *lignum vitæ*, from two to six drops; or the clear oil of Karabe, from one to four drops; as likewise the tincture of the salt of tartar given to the patient from ten to thirty drops; or of the volatile salt of tartar, from six to fifteen grains, will also have a wonderful effect.

Another tried receipt for the same.

Dissolve a large handful of common salt in a glass of vinegar, when it is melted strain it through a cloth in order to take off the sediments; give this vinegar to the patient to drink in one or two doses, who will not fail soon after to vomit and to come a little to himself. Some time after his vomiting, he must be bled and some purgative injections be given to him, and you must disturb him in such a manner as to keep him from falling a sleep, until he finds himself so weak as to produce a fever; and you must begin again to disturb him as soon as the fever abates, so that he may have a fever at least twenty-four hours without sleeping; after which time he may be suffered to sleep.

Water against Apoplexy, whenever a person is struck with it.

Take a pint of white wine, half a pint of spirit of

wine, with three handfuls of balm mint picked and chopped, one ounce of dry lemon peel, chopped and pounded, one ounce of nutmegs, the same quantity of coriander, half an ounce of cloves, and the same of cinnamon; break them all separately, and infuse them in the wine and spirit of wine altogether during twenty-four hours; afterwards distill them in a refrigeratory; and keep that water well corked, to be given to a person whenever fallen into apoplexy, the quantity of one, two or three spoonfuls, according to the violence of the complaint.

A Preventive against Apoplexy, whenever the symptoms appear.

Fill a fine linen cloth, and the thinnest you can get, with common salt, put it round your neck every evening before you go to bed, and continue to do so until the symptoms disappear.

Receipt for the cure of the Astma.

1st. Take of powdered hipps, ten grains; prepared calomel, twenty grains; dried squills, sixteen grains; soap, sixteen grains; syrup of any kind as much as will give the above articles a proper consistency; then divide the mass into twenty four pills, take one every night.

2d. Take of powdered columbo, two drachms, powdered ginger, two drachms; cammomile flowers, one ounce; pour boiling water on the above ingredients, one pint and a half in quantity; take two ounces or four table spoonfuls of the cold infusion in the morning and at mid-day.

This remedy is from a celebrated physician in Ireland. Having effectually cured himself, he has since recommended it to others, who have experienced great relief from it; and it is now published for the benefit of those suffering under that distressing malady.

Several well tried Balsams.

A sovereign balsam, that can be cut, for all kinds of wounds occasioned by a sword, knife, ax, and other iron instruments or tools.

Preparation.

Take, during the month of May, a handful of bethony, a handful of vervain, a handful of sweet marjoram, a handful of flamis, a handful of rosemary, a handful of white daisy, a handful of bugle, one ditto of valerian, one ditto of sanicle, one ditto of velvete or veronic.

These must be well pounded together, and extract the juice by passing it through a linen cloth: when that is done, take half a pound of new yellow bees wax, two ounces of rosin, one ounce of mastich, two ounces of honey, one pound of hemp-seed oil, and half a pound of white rosin; then cook the whole together, stirring it well, until the juice that has been put in is entirely consumed; afterwards, put it into a plate or earthen bowl, in order to make it into balls.

Manner of using the above Balsam.

You must apply it as hot as possible, after melting the balsam in order to dip linen into it; and if the wound is very dangerous, you must likewise apply over this balsam, a plaster of the gratia dei ointment or salve, the manner of preparing which will be found hereafter,

and in that case, the wound must be dressed three times a day.

Receipt for a Balsam to cure all kinds of Sores.

Take some flowers and leaves of hypericum or St. John wort, of thistles, of valerian, of sage, and of the two sorts of aristolochy round and long, about the same quantity of each; add to it a sufficient quantity of oil of turpentine or oil of roses, and boil the whole on a slow fire during one hour, afterwards, strain and press your balsam, and put it into a glass or earthen vessel and use the same when required.

Receipt for a Balsam, to ease from all Pains.

You must take nettles and plantain leaves, of mercury (a kind of herb) and of the large daisy, of each three handfuls, with ten pounds of oil of acorn, and two quarts of the best white wine; put the whole together into a glass vessel, after having well pounded the herbs in a mortar, and having covered the vessel, put it to infuse on some hot ashes during twenty-four hours, and then cook it on a slow fire, until the wine is almost consumed; then strain and press well your balsam, and keep it as above to make use of in liniment for all kinds of pains.

Balsam for all kinds of Pains, that must be prepared during the months of May and June.

Take laurel leaves, worm-wood sprouts, marigold and mug-wort, flowers and leaves, of each two handfuls, cut them all very fine, sprouts of fine sage and of

rosemary flowers and leaves, of each three handfuls, and eight handfuls of juniper berries; put the whole in a glazed earthen pot, and after having poured over it a quantity of sweet oil so as to cover the whole about an inch, cause it to infuse amongst some very hot horse dung, during several days, then you will cook it over a very slow fire, and after it is done, you must add to it two ounces of oil of spike, and two ounces of petrol oil, a small quantity of new yellow bees wax, a small glass of brandy, and one dozen of cloves; stir well the whole, and let it take a little boiling over the fire, and then strain it through a strong linen, pressing the ground well, and keep it for use in an earthen pot.

Treatment.

Whenever you want to make use of this balsam, warm it a little before applying it to the painful parts, after having previously bathed them with some white wine or water a little more than luke warm, in order that it may the better penetrate, and when dry, apply the balsam, by dipping a feather into it and anointing with it the affected parts, put over it a piece of linen rag and a bandage, the same treatment must be repeated twice a day until a cure is performed.

Property of this Balsam.

Its virtue is to heat and strengthen, reduce and dissipate; for that reason it is good for all cold fluxions particularly for the gout and rheumatism, whenever there is a swelling and settlings of humours; it is also good for coldness and debilities of the stomach, in anointing the afflicted parts; as also against cold and

a windy colics, and cutting pains amongst children, and women lately delivered, by anointing with it the lower part of the stomach, and applying it hot with cotton on the naval; in short it is good for all complaints that require a soft or moderate heat, and resolution; as it has always been experienced with success. Be careful of well corking the glass or earthen vessel after having made use of it.

Red Balsam.

Take six ounces of turpentine oil, three ounces of petrol oil, one ounce of orchanet, put them into a strong bottle on a tyle or brick before a fire of coals; make it boil one hour. When it begins to boil, remove it at a little distance, but so that it may still continue to boil; and after one hour's boiling, take it off the fire, and your balsam will be done.

Its property and the manner of using it.

This balsam is proper for all kinds of complaints when there is a swelling and fluxion, and even for sores, provided it does not get into them. It has been strongly recommended in cases of sciatic gouts and others, for rheumatic pains, cancers, cold humours, tumours, and swellings, by rubbing the afflicted parts with it, with a feather, two or three times a day. It is also good for the stone or gravel, by taking three or four drops of it with a little white wine, in the morning, fasting. It is used with success for a debility of the stomach; three drops of it are to be taken with some white wine or with broth.

Another Red Balsam.

It is composed of the same drugs as the former

but much stronger, on account of one ounce of black aloes, and half an ounce of myrrh, that are added to it, after having cut it in small pieces. The preparation is the same, but the bottle must be very strong, and you must mind not to stop or cork it when it boils, lest it should burst.

Its Virtues.

This balsam is intended for great pains, such as swelling of knees, prickings whenever there is no appearance of sores, bruises of nerves, wens, particularly those just coming. The former red balsam is for pains of less violence, it being milder, it is used for swellings and wens that come about the neck, and other delicate parts, unless the complaint be dangerous.

The Great Green renowned Balsam, after thirty years of experiments, for the most inveterate complaints.

RECEIPT.

Sweet oil, four ounces; flax seed oil, four ounces; white vitriol, three gros; laurel oil, two ounces; radish oil, half an ounce; verdigris, three parts of an ounce; turpentine of Venice, four ounces; essence of juniper berries, four ounces; essence of cloves, two gros.

Preparation.

This balsam is difficult enough to make, because it is apt to burn, unless you be careful to put it over a moderate fire, and stir up the drugs with a large wooden spatula as long as they are on the fire. Put at first the sweet oil into a pan or kettle, (such as is used for doing sweetmeats) and likewise the flax seed oil, and keep it doing over a moderate fire, a long time.

enough, continually stirring them in order to keep them from burning. When they begin to simmer, pour little by little into it, the white vitriol, which is in powder very subtil, stir it up for some time with the spatula, and when it is well dissolved and well mixed, add to it the laurel oil; this you cook during about half a quarter of an hour, continuing to stir it, and afterwards all the radish oil, which is done in about the same way as the laurel oil, except a little shorter time. Whenever these oils are done enough, and mixed with the other ingredients, pour into it, little by little, the verdigris, which must be in very fine powder, constantly stirring it with the spatula; at the end of about a quarter of an hour, add to it the turpentine of Venice, taking the pan off the fire, and the oil being cooled a little, put it again over the fire, and let it cook about half a quarter of an hour, always stirring up the drugs. In short, you then take the pan off the fire, into which you pour slowly the essence of cloves and juniper berries, and stir up the whole of the drugs; after it has cooled, it can be put into a glass bottle without danger of breaking it, and must be well stopped.

Ointment, to be applied after having previously rubbed the sores with this Balsam.

RECEIPT.

Take of galbanum, one ounce; opponax, one ounce; ammoniac, two ounces; good distilled white vinegar, three gills; sweet oil, two pounds; silver litharge one pound and a half; white bees wax, half a pound; bedelium, two ounces; alibanum, one ounce; round aristolochy, one ounce; long aristolochy, one ounce;

myrrh, one ounce; prepared tully one ounce; laurel oil, one ounce; turpentine of Venice, four ounces; essence of juniper berries, one ounce; essence of cloves, one gros or the eighth of an ounce. All these drugs may be found at the apothecary's shop. This ointment is still more difficult to make than the balsam, unless you pay a very great attention when you make it.

Its preparations.

You must have a glazed pot into which you put a pint of distilled white wine vinegar of the strongest that can be had, together with the three gums, to wit, galbanum, opoponax, and ammoniac, powdered in the best manner; let these gums dissolve in the said vinegar during three or four days, and stir it with a wooden spatula several times a day: at the end of that time, put the pot on a moderate fire, continually stirring it with the spatula; and as soon as the vinegar is about one half evaporated, strain the gums through a strong cloth, but loose, such as is made use of in the packind of dry goods; in order not to lose any thing that might be left in the pot, put into it half a pint of white wine vinegar of the same quality as the first, and put even the cloth through which you have strained these gums, and all that did not pass through, put it over the fire again, and as soon as the whole is well mixed and melted with the vinegar, pass it through the cloth, and put it with what has already been strained; afterwards, wash the pot, and put in it these gums, and place it over the fire to cause it to evaporate slowly all the vinegar, continually stirring it. A mark by which you may know that there remains in it no more vine-

gar, is by letting a drop of it fall in a plate, it does not stick to the finger when it is cold.

At the time that you perform this last operation, you pour the sweet oil into a large preserving pan or kettle, and put it over a moderate fire, supported on its feet: at the same time pour slowly into it, little by little, the silver litharge, after having been sifted, always stirring it with the spatula, it is the union and incorporating of that oil with the litharge, that is the longest and the most difficult to perform, for they must be let cook very slowly, continually stirring them, during one hour and a half or two hours, encreasing the fire by degrees, until you find with the touching of the spatula, that after a long boiling and stirring they form but one body. Take care to observe toward the last, to stir them a little slower, in order to give them time to get well incorporated. When they are of a brown colour, which is that they ought to have, and that on letting a drop of it fall on a plate, it does stick to it, take the pan off the fire, and throw into it, little by little, the bees wax broken into small pieces, always stirring it; afterwards put it again over the fire, as soon as the bees wax is well incorporated, the pan must be drawn off the fire again, in order to add to it the gums that have dissolved in the vinegar, stirring it as before; then put the pan on the fire, in order to mix and well-incorporate those gums, stirring them well; then the bedelium that has been passed through a sieve, is added to it, and afterwards having mixed on a sheet of paper, the olibanum, the two aristolochy, myrrh and tully, that are all in powder subtile, pour them slowly into the pan, always stirring. A short time after you add to it the laurel oil, and let the whole cook until you find that

in letting a drop of it fall on a plate, and being cooled, you can easily take it off without sticking to your finger; then, add to it the turpentine of Venice, the pan being removed from the fire; and you let it get done, always stirring, until you perceive that a drop of it can easily be raised off from a plate without sticking to your finger. It is then time to take the pan from the fire, into which you pour the two essences of juniper berries and cloves, and continually stirring the whole with the spatula until the ointment be thick enough to be wrought in your hands, and easily made into rolls. You must then have a clean table, and large, upon which you throw some water, and you work and roll the ointment, beginning with the edge of the pan, because it dries more easily.

*Virtue of the Green Balsam, and manner of using it,
as well as the Ointment.*

This balsam and ointment, famous for all kinds of sores and wounds, is that renowned balsam, with which the celebrated Madam Leedran performed so many wonderful cures. The first time that this balsam is applied to a sore, either new or old, you must wash it with some warm wine or water, and heat a little of the green balsam in a spoon; a little of it is afterwards put into the sore slowly with a feather, and little by little, you also rub with it the out side of the sore, and put a plaster of the ointment over it, without lint, tent or bandage, the sore must be dressed every twenty four hours, rubbing it every time with a little warm balsam, and applying again the plaster, which can be used more than once. You must feed the patient well, unless he has a fever; for as this balsam and ointment are

of a drawing nature, it is known by experience that the patient gets cured easily, and with more certainty, by living on good meats with sobriety, and drinking wine mixed with water. With this ointment, neither incision, tent nor lint are necessary, and generally neither bleeding nor purging. This remedy draws the splinters of broken bones, balls, bits of iron and all foreign bodies that may be in sores; it prevents a mortification in the sore, and easily cures it, whenever it has taken place, and it never permits a sore to shut up, until it is healed.

It is not necessary to be a doctor or a surgeon to be able to apply this remedy; any person can do it by following the method that has been directed, without omitting or altering any thing.

Should a man have received a musket shot through his body, it would be better in that case to syringe the wound with the said Balsam, and to put a plaster of the ointment on the opening, afterwards apply a linen over the sore, and bind it up. When the wound is considerable, the patient must immediately be bled, and once only; at the same time give him two or three glass fulls of oxierate to drink.

Although this be an infallible remedy for all kinds of wounds, it is principally for those of the head; it draws out the splinters, so that there is no need of trepanning, unless by a series of accidents an abscess has been formed in the head; in this case, after trepanning, dress the wound with this remedy.

This remedy is also good for all wounds of horses and other animals. If a horse is wounded with a nail, it must be drawn out, and put some balsam into the sore and the horse will be cured. If there is matter,

you must add to it a plaster of the ointment, which you will apply with pitch, that it may hold fast to the sore, and dress the wound only once in twenty four hours.

Excellent Balsam, for the cure of all Cold Gouts and Catarrhs.

RECEIPT.

Take one pound of clarified turpentine, three pounds of sweet oil, eight ounces of white bees wax, eight ounces of laurel oil, one ounce of oil of spike, two ounces of juniper berries oil, two ounces of spikenard oil, one ounce of petroleum oil, one ounce of hypericum oil, four ounces of dry storax in powder, one ounce of franc incense and olibanum in larme, one ounce of fine myrrh, these last three in powder, eight ounces of red sandal-wood, two ounces of French brandy; and if the oil of spikenard cannot be had, put instead of it one ounce more of petroleum oil, and one ounce more of the oil of spike; if the oil of juniper cannot be had, take in stead of it four ounces of juniper berries, pound them, and boil them with four ounces of sweet oil, and when it is done, strain it through a cloth, and make use of the oil so strained, instead of the juniper oil.

Composition.

You must wash the turpentine with white wine, then throw the wine away, and put the turpentine over the fire with the sweet oil, bees wax, storax and myrrh, set the whole in a new pot over a fire of coals, always stirring, and as soon as it has began to boil, take the pot from the fire, at the same time put in the oil and incense, and again put it over the fire. After it has boiled about half a quarter of an hour, always stirring, take it

off the fire, and at the same time put in the French brandy; and immediately after put it into another new pot of the same size as the former; during this time, throw into it the powdered red sandal-wood, which appeases the violence of the French brandy; for to make this balsam there must be two persons, and as one pours the balsam into the other new pot, the other person puts in it the red sandal, always stirring; and after it is off the fire, it must be stirred during half an hour, until it is nearly cold, each pot must contain four quarts. The older the balsam is, the better it is.

Virtue of the Balsam.

For pains in the head, arising from coldness, rub the afflicted part with the said balsam warm.

For deafness, you must melt some of the said balsam on a bit of cotton wool, apply it warm into the ear.

For the stone and gravel, take half an ounce of it with some warm broth: then rub the reins, sides, privy member and navel with it very hot.

For cold fevers, it must be drank during the height of the fever, half an ounce with some warm broth.

For distorted and drawn up limbs, they must be rubbed with the said balsam, and the patient must be wrapped up with a warm cloth.

For all kinds of complaints proceeding from coldness, in whatever part of the body they may be.

It takes away all obstructions, and all hardness of the spleen, in anointing with it, and very warm, the sick parts, and abstaining from heavy meats which are hard to digest.

For the cholic, drink half an ounce of it, with warm broth, and rub well the sick parts with a hot napkin.

For the catarrh, you must rub well with it, and very warm, the parts afflicted.

For the difficulties to urine, and for those who have a pain in the bladder, their sides and navel must be rubbed with it very warm; it will dissipate all kinds of winds, and will open the urinal passage of the bladder.

For the palsy, the patient must be rubbed with it very warm, during ten or twelve days, morning and evening.

For all kinds of bruises, wounds, cuts, or heavy blows, rub the part with it very warm, and cover it.

For burns proceeding from fire, hot water or iron, by applying on the sore a piece of paper dipt into the said balsam, very warm.

For cold gouts, rub yourself with the said balsam warm.

For all kinds of cold pains, rub the patient with it during half a quarter of an hour, with a very warm napkin.

In short, this balsam is of such warm and penetrating a nature, and therefore evacuant and opening, that it is good for all pains, arising from coldness; for it consumes all bad humours, takes away all swellings, softens all hardness, by observing to make use of it as above dictated, provided the bones are not broken.

A BALSAM,

Experiments of which have been made for all kinds of Wounds, taken out of the Cabinet of Monsieur the Cardinal of Richelieu.

RECEIPT.

Take two ounces of the wild pomegranate of the Levant, one ounce of dry pomegranate bark, six gros of

storax, two cypress nut stones, the weight of five gros, of orchanette, one handful of salt; put the whole in small bits, into a new pot well glazed, and one quart of the strongest rich red wine, and the same quantity of sweet oil; boil the whole over a moderate fire of coals, until it be reduced to about one half. In order to know whether the balsam is done, you must pour a drop of it on a coal, if it blaze without any noise, it is done, if it blaze with a noise, you must boil it again, and stir it with a wooden spatula. When it is done, take it off of the fire, and leave it about half a quarter of an hour in the pot, well covered, then you strain it through a cloth, and put it into a glass phial. It will keep ten years.

Its Virtues.

It cures the sprains of nerves and wounds in the joints by rubbing them with the said balsam warm, and wrapping them up with tow over them. In cases of sores that are deep, some of the said balsam must be introduced into them by means of a syringe, and cover them with a cabbage leaf, and a white linnen cloth dipped into the said balsam over it.

Infallible Green Vulnerary Balsam, the effects of which are surprising.

RECEIPT.

Put into a copper kettle upon a moderate fire, four ounces of sweet oil, and the same quantity of flaxseed oil; let them dissolve during half an hour; afterwards pour into it little by little, two drachms of succotrin aloes well powdered, and stir up the ingredients with a wooden spatula, during half an hour; then pour into it

four ounces of turpentine of Venice, and continue stirring: half an hour afterwards put two ounces of laurel oil, with one ounce of raddish seed oil, and a little time after, pour into it four ounces of essence of juniper with three drachms of well pulverised Roman vitriol, which you let fall little by little, in beating with your finger on the paper horn that contains the Roman vitriol, after having cut the point of it with a pair of scissors; continue to stir about a quarter of an hour, mix afterwards two drachms of essence of cloves, with the same quantity of well powdered verdegris; take immediately after your pan off of the fire; then continue stirring the drugs during a good quarter of an hour, after which you will strain the composition into a white clean linnen cloth, and keep it in a glass vessel well stopp'd. This balsam has never failed to cure, when it is made and used according to the direction.

Virtue and Manner of using this Balsam.

The effects of this balsam are so astonishing, that those who have made use of it for the cure of all extraordinary and desperate sores, have kept it concealed as one of the rarest secrets, and one of the most excellent remedies that can be made use of in surgery; but a humane society having purchased it in order to make it public, it is given as a sure remedy to cure in a very short time, and as it were by miracle all kinds of sores caused by iron, or fire-arms, for preventing all the symptoms that generally follow those diseases. It modifies, it helps the flesh to grow again, and lead to a cicatrice in almost at the same time. It withstands the venom and heals all kinds of bites of venomous

animals; so that it may be said that its virtue is universal, if it is made use of as follows.

The sore must at first be washed with luke warm white wine or water, (wine is the best for the wounds) you must serabe, and wash well in the same manner as above for the bite of venomous animals, you must apply to it, lint well imbibed with the same balsam, and over it a plaster of an ointment, the composition whereof is as follows: that if the wound be deep and sinuous, or that a musket ball or any other foreign bodies should remain in it, you must introduce some of the balsam to the bottom of said wound by the means of a small syringe. All heterogencous matter will come out in a very short time, and the rest of the cure will be accomplished afterwards.

Stiptic Plaster, used with the Green Vulnerary Balsam:

RECEIPT.

Put to dissolve with the distilled wine vinegar, oppanax, galbanum, and olibanum, of each one ounce with two ounces of bdellium and the same weight of gum ammoniac; then dissolve and cook the whole over a slow fire, in a copper pan, until the almost entire decomposition of its aquasity put into another pan over a moderate fire, one pound of sweet oil with the same quantity of that of flax-seed oil; which after having for some time dissolved you will mix with them half pound of gold litharge and the same quantity of silver litharge powder, always stirring the whole with a wooden spatula during a good half hour: afterwards put one ounce of Alexandria tully, well pulverized, and the same quantity of myrrh, but one after the other; some little time after put one pound of yellow wax;

with the other drugs by a continual stirring; after which, you must take the pan off the fire, and placing it on some wood, or board, let the heat be abated a little, then pour into it the gums that you have cooked in the first pan, little by little, in stirring up the whole in a quick mannner, until it be perfectly mixed, then having put it again on a small fire, pour into it two drachms of laurel oil, the same quantity of that of juniper and cloves oil, and continue stirring them until a perfect coction, that may be known, if, when pouring a few drops of the ointment in a little cold water, they take the consistency of soft wax.

BALSAM OF ST. JOHN'S-WORT,

That is likewise called Balsam of Paracelse, proved excellent for all kinds of wounds and sores.

Take flowers of St. John's-wort, that are yellow, and pick them well, so that there remains the flowers only, then put into a new pot, large or small according to the quantity of balsam that you wish to make; the pot must be full, and packed of the said flowers. And afterwards, put into it as much sweet oil as it will contain, and cover it with a wooden lid, with a cloth between both, in order to stop the pot very close. You will keep it in a place where the sun shoots perpendicularly on it, and keep it there eight days without touching it; at the end of that time, put it over a moderate fire, or hot ashes until it boils, then strain it through a linnen cloth loose enough, in some vessel suitable for the purpose, afterwards, put as much of new flowers of St. John's-wort as the oil that is in the pot, will have capacity to receive, after having thrown away the first ones that you have already strained. The

whole of this last operation, without putting any more oil, and continue to do so during three times: afterwards, you will strain your oil through a linen cloth; and extract as much as possible in strongly pressing the flowers, and after put the balsam into a glass bottle well stopped, it will always be good as long as it lasts.

Manner of using it.

For using it, you must heat it, and put it on as hot as it can be borne, if the sore be recent and light, the oil must be applied with a feather, then take some cotton wool, and having dipt it into the oil, apply it to the sore, and put some linen over it. The sore must be dressed twice a day, and above all, keep it very clean. Should the sore be deep, put a lent of lint imbibed with the said oil into it and to clean it, you must wash it with luke warm wine and water. Should there be an inflammation in the sore, dip a linen in oxycrat, and apply it to the sore.

This balsam is proper to cure all kinds of recent sores and wounds, the sooner it is applied the quicker, it will effect a cure.

The proper season to make this balsam, is that when the flowers are in bloom, that is in the month of June.

A WONDERFUL AND UNPARALLELED BALSAM.

The author of which performed so many admirable cures, that he was surnamed the Wizard.

RECEIPT.

Take a very fat dog, of a middling size; give it a very heavy blow with a hammer on its head, and im-

mediately after throw it into a kettle of hot boiling water, in which you will put some nettle, elder, and marsh mallow, as much of one as of the other, and the quantity as you think proper, according to that of the water and the size of the dog. Keep the water boiling continually until the dog is cooked; filling up the pot always with water, as often as it will evaporate, in order that there be enough of it to cook the dog well. That being done, add to it five quarts of white or claret wine, five or six pounds of ground worms; cook the whole one hour longer, and take the liquor from the fire, strain it right hot through a strong cloth, and press the flesh of the dog together with all the herbs in an apothecary or in any other press. When the whole has been well pressed, then put all the liquor into the same kettle over the fire, and in that liquor, you must put one pound of new wax, three pounds of oxen fat, three pounds of male hog lard, three pounds of sweet oil, one pound of oil of roses, one pound of St. John's-wort oil, one pound of camomile oil, one pound of scorpion oil, if you can find any. Boil the whole again over a small fire, until the wax and fat be well melted. Afterwards, take the kettle off of the fire, and let it settle till the next day, and with a skimmer you will take up the balsam that will be congealed on the water like grease, which you will separate from all watery parts—through the skimmer. Throw away the water, for it is good for nothing and useless; but save the balsam.

Virtue, and manner of making use of this Balsam.

It heals all recent sores within twenty-four hours, and here is the way to make use of it. In case of cuts

or sores that can be joined, the balsam must be put within them, with some instrument proper for this purpose; then apply a plaster of the said balsam without side, but you must never put any lint in the sore, for the balsam consumes itself, at the same time the sore closes, and the flesh grows in its place.

The same balsam is excellent for contusions, recent fractions, burns, palsy, cold gout, drawing up nerves, dried up limbs, for want of nourishment, by rubbing the patient with it morning and evening, until a cure takes place.

It is also good for the cholic, by rubbing the belly of the patient with it, and putting two ounces of the balsam in a glister.

It is also good for the womb and in complaints of women; for the tooth ache, the temples must be rubbed with it.

Take notice that easily to get the worms out of the ground, that are spoken of in the receipt for the composition of this balsam, you have nothing to do but to get some walnut leaves or hemp, boil them in water, and throw afterwards this water on the richest ground you can find, as it being more fertile and fuller of those worms; all those that may be in that said space of ground, will come out where the water has been thrown.

The receipt of this balsam was sold for four hundred French livers.

Virtue of Betony, useful for persons whose blood is moist and subject to fluxions.

You must have betony half dry, and take of it on ri-

sing in the morning, a piece of the size of your thumb and keep it in your mouth until you are going to eat, and even till noon; and have likewise some of it in powder, to use like snuff. The former will cause to spit, and the latter will make you sneeze and blow your nose; both will dissolve the phlegms. If it be a person who is extraordinarily subject to fluxions, that person may take of both from four o'clock in the afternoon, until supper time.

One may also use of, as a purgative, the spirits of betony and aloes. As for the quantity and dose to be taken, there is no apothecary but who knows it.

One pill of it may be taken to prepare ones self for the purgation on the next day. The first, that is the preparation, must be taken half after six o'clock in the evening, supposing that a light supper is taken at seven, and on the next day at the same hour, you take two others to purge entirely; they must be taken with water in a spoon. Instead of a glister, one pill may be taken in the evening.

The same physician advises those persons who stand in need of making use of betony, to take every morning at about nine o'clock, if they rise at six, about two fingers of cherry bounce, or some excellent French brandy; to make this cherry bounce good, take two pints of the French brandy, put it into a large glass bottle, with as many cherries and raspberries as you please, three quarters of a pound of sugar, and a few cloves.

*Reccipt of Cataplasms, being proved for the cure of
several diseases.*

A wonderful Cataplasm, for the cure of the Gout.

Take a large handful of the little house leek, alias *semper vivum minus*, which you will cut about two fingers breadth from the root; then beat them in a mortar; take also one ounce of good old hog's lard, which you will melt slowly on a moderate fire in a copper skillet; put your herbs in it, and let them cook slowly, so that they always remain green, stirring them often; they being done, mix with it one ounce of worms oil, and a spoonful of good cream: continue to boil the whole over a slow fire until it comes to the consistency of cataplasms, which you will apply to the afflicted parts by putting it on tow very hot. This cataplasm is very anodyne and experimented often. Some other remedies for the cure of the gout will still be found in the course of this valuable work.

*A Cataplasm to resolve all kinds of festered sores, and
tumours, that has been tried.*

Take one handful of grape vine branch ashes, which you will put to infuse into a pint of good white wine over hot ashes during fifteen or sixteen hours. In this colature, dilute a small handful of rye meal with the bran in, to make with it a kind of mush, to which you will add half an ounce of common honey. Spread this cataplasm on a red cabbage leaf past over the fire, of the like size of the afflicted part, and apply over it a warm cloth in several folds.

Another resolute Cataplasm.

Take hemlock roots and leaves, with henbane roots, which you will cook in water, then mix it with Neapolitan ointment, and apply it to the sick part.

Another resolute cataplasm, to resolve the tumours that come on sores and wounded limbs, and to open sore breasts.

Take four handfuls of sorrel, which you will wrap up in a paper, and put it to cook under warm ashes. When it is done, it must be put into an earthen pan with a bit of lard of the size of an egg, and the same quantity of rye leaven if any can be had, if not, wheat leaven. Beat the whole of it until it is reduced to an ointment, and afterwards, put some of it on a cloth, and apply it to the afflicted part, at least three times a day, until a resolution.

A CATAPLASM,

For recent swellings and inflammations, for sprains and for the breast, whenever there is not a great inflammation.

Take one pint of good wine, some crumbs of white bread, or such as you can get, and a spoonful of oil of roses; make with the whole a mush, which you will apply hot two or three times a day. When it is to apply to a sore breast, the oil of roses is not necessary.

CATAPLASM,

To cause sore breasts to open, as also, callousness or complaints of this kind.

Take two handfuls of sorrel, put it into an earthen

pot, with a piece of fresh butter of the size of an egg, one or two spoonfuls of verjuice, one lily oignon well bruised. Boil the whole together, until it is done, take it from the fire, and put into it some leaven of the size of two walnuts, when it is no more than luke warm, take a little of it, and apply on the sick part, after having previously greased it with oil of roses, and change it three times a day. You must never break the sore when it is on the breast, but let it break itself.

CATAPLASM,

To assuage pains in cases of great fluxions.

Take some soot, white of eggs, rose water, and a little oil of roses, beat the whole together, and make of it a cataplasm. Or else,

Take some good bran, flax-seed, beer, oil of camomile and melilot, with which you will make your cataplasm.

CATAPLASM,

Most excellent for all kinds of swellings and other pains in the knee, and other parts of the limbs.

RECEIPT.

Take half a pound of the meal of Windsor beans, two handfuls of well pounded wheat bran, two handfuls of goat and ox dung, worm wood leaves, camomile flowers and melilot, one handful and a half, oil of roses, and of aniseed of each two ounces, clear lye of ashes as much as will be necessary; the whole well pounded and put to boil altogether, and stir it until it thickens, you will then spread it on tow, and apply it warm to the

afflicted part, and change it twice a day, until a cure takes place.

ANOTHER CATAPLASM,

For pains and swellings.

Take some Province roses, red wine, wheat bran and oil of roses, and make of it a cataplasm, and apply it as warm as you can bear it on the sick part.

CATAPLASM,

For complaints about the Ears.

This complaint is a swelling that comes under the ears and that goes down to the neck; here are the best remedies to cure it. Take a lily oignons and cut it, then cook it with half a glass of oil of violat, and the same quantity of wine, until the wine is consumed, afterwards throw into it half a handful of marsh mallows cut fine, the yellow of an egg and some rye flour, until the whole be capable of forming a cataplasm, to be applied warm on the disease; it must be changed three times, then the patient must be bled. Lily oil with some black sheep's wool, is also proper for it. It is also necessary to purge the patient with medicines and glisters.

A CATAPLASM,

To break and resolve, and for sore breasts.

Take one spoonful and a half of rye flour, which you will dilute with a gill of white wine, let it boil three or four bubblings, then take it off the fire, and put into it a large handful of ashes of the branches of grape

vine, a little tallow, a little sweet oil, and a little of turpentine of Venice. Boil it again three or four bubblings, and stir it constantly until it be of a consistency to make cataplasms. This causes the sore to open, without being obliged to make use of the lancet. Hereafter, and in the article of plaster, will be found other remedies, to ripen and resolve a posthumed breast, and for other complaints of the same.

CANCERS.

A sovereign remedy for the cure of the Cancer.

RECEIPT.

Take one part of read lead in powder, and two parts of hog's lard, mix them well together, and with the salve thus prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day.

Mr. Jenner, of Burbage Wilts, says he is the more solicitous for the publication of this receipt, having lately been a witness to its happy influence in curing a most inveterate cancer in the lip of a person now living in his neighbourhood, and to whom a personal reference can be given, if required. He has also heard of several other instances of its wonderful efficacy from the most respectable authority.

Another receipt for the Cancer.

Burn half a bushel or three pecks of green old field red-oak bark to ashes; boil the ashes in three gallons of water until reduced to one. Strain that one gallon off, and boil it away to a thick substance, similar to butter-milk or cream; apply a small quantity on a piece of

silk or lint, to the cancer, no bigger than the place or part affected. Two plasters effect a cure, where the cancer lays in a proper position for the medicine immediately to penetrate down to the root of it, otherwise it may take several plasters, as the medicine must be repeated every two hours until the cancer's roots are sufficiently killed; then apply a healing salve, with a little mercurial ointment mixed therein, and dress it twice a day until cured, which it will surely be in about twenty or thirty days at farthest.

This sovereign remedy has cured several persons, and none have failed by the above prescription. One in particular was cured after being twice cut by a skillful physician.

Another receipt for the cure of Cancers.

Take a large red onion, roast it well, take pocoon root finely powdered mix this powder of the root with the onion, which must be well beaten, in the proportion of a tea spoonful to one onion: make of this a plaster just large enough to cover the sore. Spread over the plaster a little white precipitate, which may be proportioned to the strength of the patient, or to the nature of the cancer; let this be applied after cutting the skin (if not already broke); if really a cancer, this will produce great pain, yet the patient must not be alarmed, but repeat this every twelve hours, until the body of the cancer assumes a deep purple or black colour. Two plasters will generally effect this. The next preparation is this:

Take young poke root roasted, one handful, add one spoonful Jamestown seed powdered, about the same

quantity of boars tusk root; (this root ought to be kept soaked in water); beat these well together, then moisten this compound with the water from which the root is taken, and apply it night and morning. This is for the purpose of drawing out the cancer. Care must be taken not to force it out only as the plaster itself effects it, as such an operation would tend to break the small roots before they are entirely killed. If they are not entirely destroyed it may be known in eight or ten days, as inflammation will take place; in such a case, the first preparation may again be used, and continued to be used once in ten days, until all the roots are destroyed, then the poke root plaster will heal the sore.

Any careful person may perform the cure of cancers by a strict attention to the above directions.

Another Cancer cured.

In Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with a cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted in the measures to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than excision; in a word that it must be cut out, and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of that nature, which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them in time to prevent the application of the knife. "Do nothing, said the Armenian, I will cure her," and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented. He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential circumstance) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil, over a small fire, sufficient to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times

in twenty four hours. With this, the oil resolved itself into the consistency of an ointment, with which by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in fourteen days. Nothing else was done.

The physicians suppose, that the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it communicated by its long boiling over the fire.

Another efficacious remedy for Cancers.

Another evidence of the efficacious quality of pipsissiway in curing cancers. James Lewis, of this country, has called upon us, and wishes us to make known, that he was cured of a very large and painful cancer, by the use of pipsissiway tea, a strong decoction of the same which he applied to the sore, in the space of three weeks time; the cancer was on his cheek, the scar of which is still visible, and shows it to have increased to an alarming degree. He likewise affirms that it will cure other eruptions.

OF THE CHOLIC.

A sovereign Remedy for the Cholic.

Dried mice dung, reduced into a subtile powder fifty grains in two spoonfuls of cinnamon flavoured brandy, and a little sugar, is to be given to the patient; and the cholic appeases so quickly, that it would be difficult to believe, had not experience confirmed it many times.

A quick relief is also afforded by taking in some broth the juice of ox dung.

Against the Windy Cholic.

Take acorn oil, from two drachms to one ounce, or else the acorn it self grated with its shell, likewise from one to four scruples, which will wonderfully relieve the patient from pains, by dissipating all winds that caused them. It is to be taken in a glass of white wine. Some nutmegs grated in broth, affords a great relief, as likewise the oil of nutmegs taken inwardly in the quantity of eight or ten grains, or oil of anniseed from one to six drops.

Another remedy for the same.

Take cinnamon water from one to three drachms, or essence of cinnamon one drachm only, and your pain will cease without fail.

The extract from balm mint and thistle are also very efficacious for this complaint; the dose is from one scruple to one drachm: or else take volatile salt of tartar, or of vipers, or of hartshorn, or of urine from four to sixteen grains; or the volatile spirits of sal ammoniac from six to twenty drops.

Another excellent Remedy for the same.

Take some soft horns of young deer, or shoots that they put out in the spring of the year; cut them in thin pieces, which you will either roast or burn in an oven in a new pot well covered. The powder which you will make with it afterwards, being taken with pepper and myrrh, in a glass of wine, will instantly appease the windy cholic.

Against the Bilious Cholic.

Take the polychreste salt of Rochelle, from one to six drachms, in good white wine; or else, spirits of vitriol, or of sulphur, or dulcified nitre, from four to eight drops, and you will infallibly be relieved.

The mineral crystal is also very good for it, by taking of it from one scruple to one drachm, as also the salt of sulphur, the dose of which is from one half to two scruples.

Another remedy for the same.

Take a handful of box-wood leaves, bruise it, and extract the juice from it, after that, infuse it in a glass of white wine during twenty four hours, which will absolutely cause the cholic to cease.

Another highly approved remedy for the same.

You must take a slate very clean, make it red hot over the fire, and when it is cooled, pound it in a mortar, as fine as you can, then pass the powder through a fine sieve; when it is done, put one drachm of it into half a glass of red wine, and give it to the patient.

This remedy is very well tried, and performs its effects very quickly.

*Against the Bilious and Windy Cholic.***RECEIPT.**

Take twelve or fifteen leeks, cut them into bits, put them in a kettle and cook them in a quart of vinegar, during three or four hours; when they are done, take them up with a skimmer, and apply them with your

hand, on the skin where the pain lies, and towards the heart; dip afterwards, a napkin, which you will fold in four double, in the vinegar that has remained in the kettle, and put it over the said leeks; bind the whole with another dry napkin, and you will keep yourself laying on your back during two hours; after which you will take a glyster with honey and lenitive.

Against all kinds of Cholic.

Spirits of wine, one drachm, spirits of nitre, half a scruple, luke warm water, three ounces; mix the whole together, and give it to the patient, whom you will keep covered very warm. He will almost at the same time get into a perspiration, and he will not feel any more pain.

Strong glysters with urine are also very good for the same complaint, but they will be still better if a gill of Spanish wine can be added to it.

For the Nephritic Cholic.

Take the powder of wood louse, prepared with purified lemon juice and turpentine of Venice, cooked in some horse radish water, given during some morning a dose of one drachm, in six or eight ounces of alkekengy or winter cherry, does appease the nephritic pain, and causes a great quantity of sand and glair to come out with the urine.

One may also take spirits of salt from four to eight drops, spirits of cochlearia, or scurvy grass, from six to twenty drops; or the spirits of water cresses from fifteen drops to a drachm.

Spirits of vitriol and of sulphur are also given from

four to eight drops, and a relief is not less experienced by taking spirits of yellow amber from ten to twenty-four drops, or else spirits of turpentine, a dose of which is from four to twelve drops.

One may also have recourse to the remedies that will be given hereafter, for the gravel and stone.

Another receipt for the same.

Take some muscat grape vine, dry branches, burn it on a clean hearth, rake up the ashes, and let them lay twenty-four hours, then pass it through a fine sieve, take three ounces of it, put it into a clean vessel, boil in a skillet containing a little more than a gill of spring water, and when boiling, throw it on your ashes, and stir it with a stick in order to let the water penetrate through. It being wet through, cover the vessel, and two hours after, pour slowly the water into another clean vessel, a quarter of an hour afterwards, strain it through a double cloth into another vessel, and in the morning fasting, drink it, and take two hours walk, and after walking, take likewise a thin broth, and repeat the same treatment on the following day.

RECEIPT

For the Nephritic Cholic, of any kind whatever, Phlegms, Sand, the Stone in the Reins, or in the Bladder, or other complaints.

Take nephritic wood the weight of two ounces, which is sold by druggists, cut it in the finest and thinnest manner possible, and put it in a small glass bottle, pour over it some of the best brandy made of wine, until it

covers the said nephritic wood, three good fingers breadth: leave it in infusion during three or four days, until the brandy has entirely drawn the virtue of said wood; and whenever any person is attacked with the accidents common to that disease, as extraordinary swellings of the belly with pains, pains about the reins and ureters, or inclination to vomiting or others, take two finger's breadth in a glass of that infusion, which will much relieve; but if the complaint be too tenacious apply over the region of the ureteres some small bags filled with pellitory boiled in white wine; nevertheless, without the help of these said small bags, the virtue of this infusion will manifest itself, by the ejection that will take place with the urine, that will be thick and of a greyish cast, and some times mixed with sand, gravel or stone that caused the pain. This remedy may be repeated more than once in order to obtain more relief.

Cure for Consumption.

By a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly;) by wearing flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of hoarhound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of day's beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and though innocent yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast; gave me power to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmoni-

zed my voice; and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

Receipt for a Cold.

The late Doctor James Malcone's receipt for a cold which he strenuously recommended.

Take a large tea cup full of linseed, two penny worths of stick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins; put these into two quarts of soft water, let it simmer over the fire, till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of sugar candy pounded, a table spoonful of old rum, and a table spoonful of good vinegar or lemon juice.

NOTE.—The rum and vinegar or lemon juice, are best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take: for, if it is put into the whole, it is apt to grow flat.

Drink a half pint going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This medicine generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be said to be an infallible remedy. It is a most sovereign and balsomic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds, on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almost settled into a consumption, in less than three weeks.

Chilblains, and other diseases.

Oil of Cuphorbium, and oil of Guinea, with India and Brazil pepper, mixed together, an equal quantity of each, will easily cure the chilblains in the heels caused by the cold.

The juice of acacia is very sovereign for this disease; it moreover possesses; the virtue to restrain the two great a quantity of discharge in women, to bind up the womb when relaxed, to stop a looseness in the bowels; to cure in a very short time, corrosive and cancerous ulcers in the mouth, and others, and the St. Anthony's fire.

Bear's greese, mixed with a little alum, cure likewise the chilblains in the heels, as well as the cracks in the hands.

CHOLERA-MORBUS.

Every year being extremely fatal to children, as such numbers of them have been swept away by the flux and cholera, or vomiting and purging; the following remedy for the cure of these diseases will be acceptable.

RECEIPT.

Oil of peneroyal, two drops to a table spoonful of molasses, syrup or honey: after being well stirred up, let one tea spoonful be administered every hour until it has the desired effect, which from experience, I can assure safely the public, will be found in every case of the above disorder to be a speedy and certain cure. For a grown person the dose may be doubled and given in the same manner.

For the Same.

Parents and others are earnestly recommended to use, in the disease of cholera-morbus, proved so fatal to children, the following remedy, in addition to other means.

Toast or brown in a vessel, as you would coffee, four table spoonfuls of oat meal, pour on it a pint of boiling water, add a little sugar or lemon juice to make it agreeable.

If the child is not too young, let it drink of it, grounds and all stirred up together. It is believed that this toasted oat meal tea is scarcely ever ejected from the stomach, on which it lies light, and to which it proves exceedingly grateful. For the information of the poorer class of citizens it is requisite to mention that oat meal can be procured at any of the druggists' shops.

This remedy is recommended by one who has recently experienced its sovereign efficacy.

THE CROUP OR HIVES.

Important discovery for the cure of the Croup, a fatal disorder among children.

RECEIPT.

Take four ounces of the best olive oil, and add from fifteen to twenty grains of ipecacuanha, well incorporated with the oil, and give one or two tea spoonfuls every fifteen minutes, bathe the feet and legs in warm water; let the patient drink of the following decoction, viz. take a pint of water, in which put a roasted onion with some oil, and English saffron, boiled together, and continue the above till the patient is relieved, which is generally the case after taking the second or third dose of the above; if the croup should assume a serious character, you may apply a blister to the wind pipe.

An infallible cure for Cracked Hands.

In the first place wash your hands in warm water,

then rub on common soap thoroughly, and scour your hands about two minutes with house ashes; then wash them again in warm water. This repeated a few times will effect a cure and keep the hands soft and pliable.

This remedy was given by Nathaniel Cobb, of Salem; who was a black smith by occupation, and had worked at the business the most part of his time for twenty-five years, about twenty years of which time he was extremely troubled with cracked hands, although every thing recommended as a cure was tried by him to little or no purpose. About the first of January 1811, he obtained an infallible cure, and he was anxious that the world should be benefited by it as well as himself.

Extraordinary virtue and efficacy of Cotton Wool.

CURES.

Doctor Nathaniel Potter reports that a person was boiling some rosin, to make up a salve for the sore back of a horse (being a farrier); the vessel being in danger of upsetting, he caught it with his hands, and thereby scalded his fingers with the boiling rosin. The pain was so exquisite that he threw himself upon the ground in an agony; but finding the rosin stuck to his fingers, he applied lard and melted off the rosin by the same fire. He afterwards wrapped it in cotton wool, (or raw cotton.) The anguish moderated and the fingers soon healed. On removing the handkerchief, I noticed that there was scarcely the appearance of any scald.

Dr. Hallam, in a communication, states, that a certain

woman being carding cotton wool, her child pulled a vessel of hot water then on the fire, and a quantity splashed over its body. The mother stripped off the clothes, and not having others near, to prevent the child from taking cold, wrapped the child in raw cotton. The distress of the child was great for a short time, but it soon became quiet, and in an hour fell asleep. As she did not wish to disturb the child, it remained in the cotton all night, and to the astonishment of the mother, in the morning there was but little appearance of the scald.

Another case was therein stated, of a negro child who burnt its hands with hot cinders. Cotton was immediately applied and produced the same effect as in the former case. The doctor had an opportunity of a proof on his own child, who was scalded by hot water, and found the salutary effects. The same day the child, with his mother, repaid a visit to Haver de Grace, and next morning there was no appearance of the scald. This led the doctor to try the efficacy of cotton in inflammatory cases, and found it relieved an inflammation in the face.

Doctor Potter states, a case in his practice of a boy scalded by water from the spout of a tea kettle on his back; he applied the cotton wool; the boy was in great distress for a short time, about twenty minutes, when the anguish abated, and in an hour he fell asleep. The next morning he examined the patient, and the scald was cured, save a small spot, and on inquiry he learnt that the cotton had slipped from that part; by the second day that part was cured also.

The Doctor suggested an idea, that if cotton be useful in cases of burns and scalds, it might also be useful in cases of chilblains and frozen feet. One evening a neighbour of the doctor's having been at work in the snow, found his heels frozen. He happening to call at the doctor's to visit him, complained of his heels, and that he had tried bathing his feet in cold water, but they were still very painful. The doctor advised the trial of cotton: he immediately applied some and about two hours after, he found the pain had ceased. Another person of his acquaintance had also applied cotton to his chilblains, and found great relief.

We mentioned the efficacy of cotton wool or raw cotton in cases of burns; we now on the common principle of humanity, and from a desire with which we trust we are uniformly actuated, to contribute as far as we are able, to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted, mention some other cases in which the application of cotton has been found remarkably beneficial, and which will be found well worth the attention of those who are desirous of finding an easy remedy for excruciating torture. The cases to which we allude are those of gout and rheumatism. In attacks of these disorders, cotton carded and laid upon the part affected, has been found to afford a relief which could be obtained from no other application. Three cases have latterly happened within the circle of our acquaintance, where persons had been attacked with one or the other of these complaints. The feet and legs swelled, and were so excessively painful and sore, that the patients could hardly bear to have any one approach near them; and on the application of carded

cotton, they were immediately relieved from pain, the soreness subsided, and in a short time the disorder disappeared. In one case we were eye witness to the most complete relief from apparent severe pain, in less than one hour. A recent case has come within our knowledge of a person far advanced in years, who had been long subject to the gout; and who having a return of the disorder, found his feet and legs so painful, that he could scarce get one hour's rest day or night, and who on the recommendation of a person who had tried the remedy now suggested, was induced to have his feet and legs wrapped in carded cotton; and in a few minutes to his own astonishment and joy, he found the pain which had so distressed him was entirely removed, he fell asleep, and had a good night's rest, and found himself in the morning as free from pain as if he had not been under the influence of the disease. The application is still continued, and with the same success.

We shall not attempt to explain the cause or reason why cotton produces the salutary effects, stated in these cases, any more than we shall in those of burns. It is sufficient for us to state the facts as they have come within our knowledge, and to leave others afflicted in similar ways the liberty of trying this simple remedy, or not, as they please. The circumstances of its being so simple and so easily obtained, will no doubt be to some a sufficient cause for rejecting it; and those who choose rather to live in torture, than even to make trial of any easy application, we would by no means urge out of the course they prefer. But even to such we would observe; that simple remedies are often found peculiarly beneficial; even in diseases which, like the

gout, sometimes set both science and physicians at defiance.

We shall not presume to say that cotton will remove entirely the cause of the gout, as we do not know how far its influence may extend in counteracting the violence of that complaint; but if it affords the patient temporary relief from his sufferings, that alone is an object of no trifling importance. This effect in two or three cases we know it has produced. It may produce it in others; and as it is obviously a remedy perfectly safe and cheap, and one which may be beneficial; no subject of the disease mentioned, we should suppose, would hesitate to give it a trial.

It would be well if persons would follow the example of Dr. Blackford, who has laid a quantity of cotton in a certain place, known to his family, to be ready for application in case of accident.

For the Diarrhœa and Complaint in the Bowels.

RECEIPT.

In case of a bilious diarrhœa, one may make use with a happy success during a few days in the mornings, of a dose prepared with two ounces of the oil of sweet almonds, one ounce of lemon juice, one ounce of rose juice, and four ounces of plantain water.

Distilled water of acorn, impregnated with its fixed salt, and often given to the patient at the weight of two ounces, with one ounce of red poppy syrup; stop in a short time, not only the lax, but also (in women) the whites and the excessive menstruous flux. One may

also make use of the greatest part of the remedies proper to the following sickness.

Receipt for the Dysentery.

Take of walnut oil extracted without fire, two ounces, the same quantity of rose water, beat them well together, and give to the patient in the morning fasting, two hours afterwards, he must take a bowl-ful of boiled milk, without salt or sugar, and he will receive a quick relief from it.

Another receipt for the same.

Take a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds, take the skin off in warm water, and bruise them in a mortar, mixing with them a pint of water to make of it a kind of milk; and after straining well this milk from the grounds, boil it and mix with it the yellow of an egg and a piece of sugar as large as a walnut, and two or three grains of salt; the whole being reduced down to one half; give it quite warm to the patient in the evening on going to bed.

On the following morning you must give him a potion composed of two silver spoonfuls of sweet oil, the same quantity of rose water, and of good wine, and half as much sugar; the whole mixed together in a glass, and about half an hour after a broth.

Another receipt for the Dysentery and looseness.

Dried hare blood or the pluck of that animal, will surely stop the dysentery, and all kinds of looseness, how strong soever they may be.

Pulverised human bones, taken with some thick heavy red wine, have the same effect.

A ptisan made with the scraping of deer horns, or of the small and large consound, or jelly of deer horns in a liment, or the conserve and decoction of chynorrodon, or the decoctions of liver-wort of knot grass and plantain, affords likewise a quick relief.

Receipts for the Dysentary experimented in the United States of America, and proved infallible according to the authentic cures they have performed.

Take one ounce of rhuburb, two drachms of English saffron, two or one and a half drachms of cardamum seed, according to the strength, one large nutmeg.

Bruise them altogether, and put them into a bottle containing one pint of good French brandy. Set the bottle in a pot of cold water, hang the pot over a moderate fire, and suffer the water to become, and regularly to continue, quite hot; but not to boile. After remaining in this situation about twelve hours, it will be fit for use; during this process, a cork must be put loosely in the bottle. A black glass bottle is best, as it is less liable to break by heat or fermentation.

The best time to take it is in the evening, just before going to bed. The quantity of the doses vary according to the constitution, age or habit of the patient. The following doses will, however, be found generally right. To continue taking till the cure is certain.

About one tea spoonful, for children from one to three years old.

About two tea spoonfuls for children from three to six years old.

About three tea spoonfuls, for children from six to twelve years old.

About a table spoonful for grown persons.

This medicine was first prescribed by an aged and respectable physician of Philadelphia, with great success; one pint of it lately arrested the fatal progress of the dysentary amongst the soldiers stationed at the Lazaretto near the city, and although it has been known at Trenton but about two or three weeks, there have been several very happy instances of its success. To relate particulars is unnecessary.

Its usual operation is, first to purge, say a day or two; but it will, after that, restore the bowels to regularity in their functions. It is desirable at this season of the year, when the dysentery is prevalent and often fatal, that a medicine of such general success should be extensively known. The apothecaries of Philadelphia have lately annexed it to the catalogues of their restorative cordials. It is said to be good for the choleric.

Another receipt for the same.

Take common salt, as much as a gill of fountain water will dissolve, with which must be put one gill of good vinegar, a little essence of peppermint added to the whole is an improvement. Of this mixture give to grown persons or children every half or quarter of an hour so much as their stomachs will bear, the sick person may drink any good wine, brandy or spirits, diluted with water and sweetened with sugar.

Doctor Abernethy of South Carolina, relates several

cures effected by this medicine, one of which was upon himself. He is fully assured of its innocence and efficacy.

Another receipt for the same.

As every remedy, calculated to remove the cause or relieve the effect of any complaint, incident to the human body, cannot but be acceptable to the afflicted, the following is given as a cure for the dysentery: its efficacy, however simple, having been amply tested.

Take a tumbler of pump water, mixed with table salt, and made as salt as it can be drank, morning, noon and night.

Another receipt for the same.

That dreadful disease, the dysentery, is making great havoc in different parts of this country; no age is exempt from its attacks or fatality, though children under ten years of age appear to be its favourite victims.

We would ask, have those attacked with the dysentery made use of the remedy mentioned in this receipt, and published some weeks since; namely, a strong tea or decoction from the root of the running blackberry or dewberry! This has been tried in several places since we published it, and has been found efficacious in most cases. Tea from the leaf of the common standing black berry briar, has also been found extremely useful. These simples ought not to be despised. An experiment with them is at least safe, and may be the means of saving many useful lives.

NOTE —The town of Braintrim is not inhabited by more than fifty families. It is situated on the river bank. Twelve

persons have died of the dysentery, the last twelve days, and one hundred more are dangerously ill; but the decoction of the root of the dewberry put an end to that fatal disorder. The leaves put into a tea-pot and boiling water poured on, will answer nearly as well. The tea may be sweetened with sugar and creamed to the patient's liking, and he may drink as much as a pint at a time until he feels the benefit of it, and then gradually leave it off.

Another well tried receipt for the Dysentery.

The following receipt for the cure of the dysentery has the attestation of thousands of its efficacy.

Take one ounce of castor oil, one ounce of pulverised gum-arabic, one ounce of tincture of terra japonica, and three ounces of water.

These well mixed until they become a mucilage, dose one table spoonful morning and evening.

Another receipt for the same, in the worst stages of the disease.

This remedy is very simple, and is communicated by one who has experienced its good effects, and known it practised on many others with like success, when given over by skilful physicians. The receipt is, one gill of sweet oil, one gill West-India rum, and one gill of West-India molasses. Simmer these together, and stir them till well mixed. The quantity to be taken, is for a grown person, one table spoonful every hour, and children a due proportion, till relieved.

Of the Dropsy.

Before giving the proper remedies for the cure of the dropsy, it will not be a miss to say what that disease is of itself and its causes.

The dropsy is a collection against nature, either of water or serosities, accompanied necessarily with the tumour and distension of the part. Two principal causes contribute to the forming of the dropsy. The dissolution of the blood, and the slowness of its circulation; the blood becomes waterish and incapable of union. If the balsamic parts are by any cause whatever dissipated. Those persons who inhabit marshy countries, and who are of a cold constitution, are sooner attacked with the dropsy than others; because the air they breathe, contributes a great deal to stop the circulation of the blood. The dropsy is not dangerous when it does not begin with a fever, or any other as bad symptoms.

When the dropsy is joined to the scirrhus or any considerable viscères, such as the liver, the spleen, and misentery, is very difficult to cure, and if it be cured, it easily returns again, and the relapse is mortal. Whenever a cough comes on in the dropsy, it is a bad sign; the abscess, or spots that appear about the legs, are mortal.

Infallible remedies for the Dropsy, and tried always with success in the United States of America, and never failed.

RECEIPT.

About four years since, I providentially obtained of a French physician of eminence a receipt to cure the dropsy. I made it know to some of my acquaintance who were afflicted with this malady; they made trial of the remedy, and with success; indeed, I have never known it to fail of effecting a cure, when the medicine.

has been properly made, and duly taken and persevered in. I could furnish many instances of its great and happy effect, but I will mention one example only. A lady, about seventy years old, had the dropsy to that degree that she was fearful to stand on her feet, lest her skin should burst. I saw her in that situation, and it was apprehended she would die in a very short time. She, however, heard that I had a receipt to cure the dropsy, and was anxious to experience it. She took the medicine, according to the prescription; in less than a week, by evacuation, the swelling of her body entirely abated, and in a few weeks thereafter, she was restored to perfect health.

RECEIPT.

Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale sound cider, together with a double handful of parsley roots and tops, cut fine; one handful of scraped horse radish; two table spoonfuls of bruised mustard seed; half an ounce oxymell of quills, and one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire twenty-four hours: to be often agitated and then strained for use. Dose for an adult, half a wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water shall be discharged, the patient should use moderate exercise, subsist on dry nourishing diet, and abstain from all liquids, as much as possible.

Another remedy for the same.

A precious discovery of a remedy for the cure of the

dropsy. A woman who had a compound dropsy (anasarque et ascite) was cured by it in a few days. The medicine is three handfuls of water cresses, (cresson de fontaine) and four white onions boiled in three quarts of water, and reduced to one third; a glass of this liquor to be given three times in a day.

The account of this cure states, that the woman had scarcely swallowed one glass of this liquor before an abundant perspiration took place, every pore was reduced to its use, and so considerable a quantity of water came away by the urinary passages, as to make it almost incredible that a human body could contain it.

Another for the same.

Take a chicken, (a fat one is best), pick and clean it well, take out the entrails (liver excepted); and without washing the fowl, put it into a mortar, beat it until it can be put into a jug (a stone jug is best); put it in, cork the jug well; then put it into a vessel of water, boil it three or four hours; then strain the oil from the fowl. Take a common wine glass full of this oil three times a day. Let the diet be hard biscuit, or something that is of a dry nature; make use of bitters occasionally.

To substantiate the above, Mr. Asa Thomas of the town of Milford, Caswell county, North Carolina; says, "I have been personally acquainted with a man for twenty years, who lives in Halifax county, Virginia, who says he was cured by this simple medicine, (which was communicated to him by an old lady of said county) after he had been tapped five times, and intended to be tapped the sixth time, though dog days were approaching; he felt diffident therefore; resorted to the

above receipt. I saw him yesterday and conversed with him; he told me he was perfectly well, and he appears to be as perfectly clear of that complaint, as any one of my acquaintance, and has been so for upwards of twelve months.

Another receipt for the Dropsy.

A pauper in the house of industry of Ferrington Berks, being afflicted with the dropsy, and was given over by the surgeon, T. H. Shrington, governor of said house, ventured the experiment of bohea tea, and to his astonishment found an almost instant relief. He repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay making. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, her age is seventy-two.

Take about two large tea cups full of bohea tea, infuse it in a quart of water, and during the day, the decoction is to be drank, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

Another well tried remedy for the same.

Take a gallon of fresh strong beer about milk warm, and mix a handful of horse-radish bruised, a handful of fennel roots bruised, a handful of parsley roots, and tops, a handful of burdock roots, a handful of bark of the root of sassafras, a handful of the bark of the roots of elder, a handful of spice wood, a handful of water crosses, a handful of sassafarella, all to be bruised and put into the beer, with a sufficient quantity of yeast to work it. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, then strain it, and it will be fit for use.

Another remedy for the Dropsy, well tried in Europe:

RECEIPT,

Of a sovereign powder for that disease.

During the month of August, you must gather the seed of broom, and keep them. Whenever they are to be made use of, they must be reduced into powder and passed through a sieve, then give one drachm of it to the patient afflicted with the dropsy, fasting. It is necessary to infuse it at least one night in half a glass of white wine; and if any powder remains in the bottom of the glass, put into it a little wine to rince it out, and swallow that powder. Two hours after the patient must take two spoonfuls of sweet oil, and one hour and a half after some broth. This remedy is only to be taken every other day; and when this powder is taken, the patient must abstain himself from all other remedies, except of a glisten that may be taken in the evening, should it be necessary. The use of this powder may be repeated as many as five or six times, without any fear or danger.

Another for the same.

RECEIPT.

Take two large handfuls of fern, scrape it a little to take off the dirt, and put it to boil in a large pitcher full of water during two hours. It is used at meals like other water, in mixing it, if desirable, with wine. You must make use of the fern that has but one branch, because the sort that has many branches is not proper.

Two or three glasses full of ram urine taken inwardly cure likewise the dropsy.

Another Receipt for the same.

Take three or four large handfuls of chervil, pound it well in a mortar, and press the whole in a white linen cloth, until you have extracted about half a glass of juice, mix it with the same quantity of white wine, and give it to the patient, fasting; it is proper that he should walk as much as possible, but very slowly, in his chamber. This remedy is continued until the patient is entirely unswelled. He must take some broth two hours after taking the dose of chervil, and must drink a small quantity of white wine at his meals, mixed with water, into which some pempernel must have been soaked, one gill of wine and water altogether, is sufficient for every meal.

Another for the same.

Almost all persons afflicted with the dropsy, are cured by taking through their mouth or in glyster, every third day, a decoction of worm-wood, anula campana and polypody.

An experimented phtisan or tea, for the Dropsy.

Take some root of large nettles, that are yellow, with some marrow of elder, one handful of dandelion leaves, and dog's grass root, boil the whole in three quarts of water, until reduced to two quarts, and let the patient drink one glass of it every morning fasting. At his meales, some may be mixed with wine, and must drink of it, as often as he is thirsty. He must likewise take in the morning fasting, the weight of six grains of gum gutta, that must have soaked one night in white wine, and two or three hours before breakfast, and must

take of it three times in the period of twelve days, at different intervals.

Another experimented remedy for the same.

Take one large handful of parsley, buglos, wild suc-cory roots, sorrel, and fennel roots, and one handful of sage. You must pick out the strings or cords that are in the roots, and boil the whole in eight quarts of spring water in a new glazed pot, and let it consume to one half, then strain it through a linen cloth, and put up this water into phials well stoped. The patient must take, fasting, one glass of it, into which glass you must have put two fingers breath of good white wine, that it be neither sweet nor tart, and the patient must not eat for three hours after; the same dose must be repeated three hours after dinner, and the same regimen observed and continued until a cure takes place.

Another for the same.

Take some charvil, pound it, then soak the juice and the herb in a gill of white wine during one night; then strain it and give it to the patient. This is likewise a sovereign remedy for the cure of the dropsy.

Another for the same.

Three scruples of loadstone powder, taken with fennel juice, does surely cure the dropsy.

Glysters made of the decoction of thistle with urine, cure the dropsy, if that remedy be often repeated. Here follows another remedy well proved: take lard and wolfs liver one drachm and a half of each, they being pounded, mix them with syrup of sea worm-

wood, and make of the whole, eighteen pills; which you cover with gold; the patient afflicted with the dropsy must take three of them, in the morning fasting, and he will happily recover.

Other operative remedies, against the Dropsy.

Besides all the remedies that have just been given, the following are still of great virtue, and powerful aperitive against the dropsy, as also for the hardness of the spleen. Such are

Salt amoniac, the dose of which is from six to twenty grains. Salt polycrest, from half a drachm to six ditto. Spirits of succinum, from ten to twenty-four drops.—Jalap and scamony rosin, from ten grains to one drachm. Cristal of tartar from half a drachm to three ditto. Salt of sulphur, from ten grains to two scruples. Gum ammoniac from ten grains to twenty-four ditto. Extract of aloes, from one scruple to one drachm. Rhubarb, from fifteen grains to one drachm; spirits of turpentine, from four to sixteen drops; spirits of cresses, from fifteen drops to one drachm; without speaking of vomitives that may be used for this disease, a description of which will be given hereafter.

Lobsters dried in an oven, and reduced into powder are also of a great use against the dropsy, if that powder is taken by the patient every morning in some white wine.

FOR THE CURE OF THE EPILEPSY.

Take some of the after birth of a woman, wash and pound it well, after mix it with rye flour, in order

to make bread with it, and bake it in an oven, the patient must take the weight of half an ounce of it, to eat, morning and evening, every first day of the first quarter of the moon; take likewise some tobacco, pound it, and after, make of it a head band for the patient, on the same days.

The most part of the remedies that have been given for the apoplexy, may also be used in this case; therefore, they may be resorted to when necessary.

Against the Epilepsy.

As soon as a child is born, and before it take any thing else, if you make it swallow half a scruple of coral in powder, mixed with the nurses milk, it is given for certain, that the child will never be afflicted with the Epilepsy.

Another remedy for the same.

Take some wheat flour, that you will mix with dew, gathered on the morning of St. John's day; make of it a cake, which being baked, give it to the patient, and he shall get well.

Another for the same.

If you cut and open, before the full moon, the young ones of the swallows of the first nest; you will find in their ventricle, two small stones, one of which is all of one colour, and the other of several colours; before they touch ground, shut them up in a piece of goat or deer skin, and tie them on the arm and neck: they will cure the patient of the Epilepsy, according to the testimony of an Italian doctor, who assures, having made the

experiment with it, and some other remedies for the cure of the epilepsy, as the imperial water, and the galega, will be found in the course of this week.

To know the Epilepsy, burn some deer horns, and the person who is subject to it, will fall, but the patient must be surrounded with a blanket or quilt, from head to foot in a manner of a pavilion, in order that the smoke does not get lost.

OF THE EYES.

Receipt for the redness of the eyes.

Take genuine and pure iris in fine powder, half an ounce, calcinate it in a small iron spoon, or in a crucible, (that may be found with silver smiths) stir this powder continually, for fear it should get burnt; and as soon as it begins to turn yellow, draw it off the fire; the weight of one ounce of white roman vitriol, which you will put in powder, and throw in the spoon or crucible on the fire, and that until the powder is yellow. You must take three pints of water, in which you will put these powders in a bason: beat this water well with a spatula, which being very frothy, take off the froth and put it into a plate; and continue to do so, until you cannot obtain any more scum, then strain the skimmed water, and keep it in a phial to make use of it when necessary; one drop of it must be put in the eye, and if it is found too violent, mix with it a little water.

Another Eye Water.

Take three pints of river water, that you will put into a kettle, and boil it down to almost one half, take one ounce of well pulverized white copperas, and put it in a paper horn, make a shovel red hot, and place it on the

edge of the kettle, and drop the copperas slowly on the back of the shovel, it will fall in the kettle; dip and even extinguish the shovel in the water that is in the kettle, observe, that the water must be reduced to one half, and then it is done.

It being cold, put one drop of it on the end of your finger, and rub slowly the eyes with it, and even let a little go into it; it will smart, but not for a long time.

*Water recently discovered, and very experienced for
sore eyes.*

RECEIPT.

Pour into a large long necked bottle, one pint of good red wine, one pint of water of roses, celandine water, fennel water and euphrasia water, of each two ounces, thirty grains of cloves, the same quantity of rose-mary flowers, half an ounce of sugar candy, conserve of roses; a pinch of provins roses; three drachms of aloes, succotrin, in powder; two drachms of prepared and pulverised tully, two drachms of camphire, and three drachms of roman vitriol. Stop your vessel well, put it to digest to the balneum maris five or six days, and expose it to the sun from the month of June to the month of August; after which, strain the liquor through a white linen cloth, without pressing it, and keep it in a glass vessel well corked. To make use of it in the disease mentioned as above, in rubbing with it the afflicted part, and applying over it a linen cloth dipt in this water.

Its Virtues.

This liquor cannot be too much praised on account of the advantages that are obtained from it, in the disease of the eyes, it strengthens and clears the eye sight, takes off the inflammation and itching, causes the pain to cease, cures the ulcers and excrescence of the flesh, and to say all in a few words, it gives satisfaction for the cures of all the diseases, of which this part of the human body is susceptible of being attacked.

Take a spoonful of Italian cammomile flowers, and boil them in half a pint of fresh milk, and when cool, dip a fine linen rag therein, and wash the eyes during the day, for a week, and afterwards, with clear water, only for a few days; the eyes will feel cool, and the sight will become invigorated.

How to preserve the eye sight.

The following course of procedure will enable them to preserve the eye sight, or recover it after it has failed. Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face into the water, open your eyes, and keep them under the water as long as you can hold your breath, this strengthens the eyes, and cleanses it from the rheum which deadens the sight and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman of Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of seventy, recovered his sight so as to see without them, dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning, both winter and summer, as a preservative against the

head and ear ach, and will materially assist the other operation, in its effect upon the eyes.

Very excellent water for sore eyes and many other complaints, the composition whereof is very easy, and costs but little, proper to cure sore eyes, inflammations, pearls just coming, spots caused by the small pox, lacrymal or weeping, fistula, and other complaints, except, inveterate pearls and cataracts. It cures ulcers on all parts of the body, particularly those on the legs. It cures tetters or ring worms, erysipeles or St. Anthony's fire, burns, sore breasts, contusions whenever there is an inflammation, and when there is no appearance of breaking, the warm gout, cold humours, when they are open, external hemorrhoides, it prevents from gangrene, and it afford relief in the scurvey, scurf in the head, and the kings evil.

Its composition.

Take two pounds of copperas, white, one pound of verdegris, and three hundred and eighty-four quarts of spring, or river, cistern or snow water. To make a less quantity of this water; you will put less drugs in proportion; as for example, for twenty four quarts of water, take two ounces of white copperas, and one ounce of verdegris. For twelve quarts of water, one ounce of copperas, and half an ounce of verdegris: for six quarts of water, half an ounce of copperas, and two drachms of verdegris: for three quarts of water, two drams of copperas, and one drachm of verdegris: for one and a half quart, one drachm of copperas, and half a drachm of verdegris. The rule being to put always two thirds of copperas, and one third of verdegris.

For the eyes, ordinary sores, and inflammation, it is made neither more nor less stronger, but it is made use of for all; except to putrified and gangrened flesh, that instead of twenty four quarts of water, one may only make twenty for the most.

Your drugs, being in powder, put them into an earthen vessel that may resist the heat of boiling water; pour your boiling water over the drugs, and never make any of this water, without using boiling water, because otherwise, it would do more harm than good.

If you wish to have some of that water preserved, because it will keep good as long as you choose, but you must keep it well stopped. Put your three pounds of drugs in an earthen vessel, and throw upon them seven or eight quarts of boiling water to keep; when you want to make use of this water that you keep, boil as much other water as you think proper, and put it in a vessel into which you will pour some of your preserved water, until it is as strong as you wish it, which may be known, according to its being more or less thick. To prepare of it in this way, it is necessary to have some practice in it, in order not to be deceived by your sight: you must tie a coarse linen at the end of a stick, to stir well the preserved water with it before pouring it out of the vessel that contains it. When you are pouring it, you must shake and stir it often, because the drugs settle to the bottom, and even, when it is ready to be made use of, you must continue stirring your water before you take of it, and never make use of it unless it be thick. To use it, you must always make it luke warm, except, during the summer season, when it may be dispensed with.

To apply this water to the eyes, the patient must lay on a bed, and on his back with his head low; then put a little of this water in a spoon, and take seven or eight drops of it with the end of your finger, morning and evening, that you will cause to get into the eye, by dropping it into the nearest part to the nose. If the disease be urging, that remedy must be repeated five or six times a day.

A great relief is likewise obtained, by dipping a linen in the said water, and applying it on the eyes on going to bed. For the fistula lachrymalis, you must put some of this water into it, and apply over the eye a small tent or lint dipt into it evening and morning, and renew it as often as possible.

Other property of this water.

It is likewise very excellent and renowned for ulcers, tetters or ring worms, burns, erysipelos or St. Anthony's fire, contusions, sore breasts, gangrene and rotten flesh, scurvey, scurf in the head, King's evil. This water being luke warm, the sick parts must be well washed with it, and apply over them some linen dipt into it, morning and evening, if the disease be urging, the linen must be wet as often as it gets dry.

You must never use the copperas, (that must be white within, and yellow without, in order to be good) except in powder, and whenever you want to make use of it, you must pound it, and pass it through a sieve, if you think proper.

Emetic, very Sovereign for different complaints.

Its Composition.

Put into a vessel, or matrass, one quart of good Span-

ish wine, with three scruples of prepared antimony, well pulverized, one drachm of cloves, and the same quantity of cinnamon without being bruised; shut up your matrass well, and put it over a moderate sand fire, during two hours; then put out the fire, and let the drugs digest on the heat of the sand alone, as long as it will be warm; afterwards, strain the liquor through a white linen, and keep it in a glass vessel, well corked, to use it when necessary.

Virtues, and use of the Emetic.

This liquor is an excellent remedy against apoplexy, and all diseases caused by the two great repletion, and the quantity of humours; but, more particularly, when the stomach or the intestines are over loaded with impurities, which are the origin of the several diseases with which the human body is attacked.

Three or four spoonfuls of it, must be given to apoplectick persons during the paroxysm; and the same quantity to other patients fasting, and cover them well afterwards.

This remedy is likewise very sovereign in cases of intermittant fevers; but principally for the quartan fevers, provided if it is made use of as it should be about one hour before the shivering fit, give to a patient of a strong constitution, four table spoonfuls; to those of a weak constitution, three spoonfuls, and to children, two spoonfuls; you must take care to cover them well, during the cold period of the fever, and to rub them with warm cloths during the sweat of the fit.

That, if a vomiting or purging should take place, some time after the patient has taken this remedy, it

is a good token; for the fever shall cease, or else, the fits will be less frequent hereafter, or less violent: but if the patient was only to have nauseas or inclination to vomit, you must give him a small quantity of fat broth, or half a glass of luke warm beer to help him to vomit.

You must be very mindful, that the patient remains four or five hours without taking any nourishment, whenever this remedy is administered to him, and that if he has strength enough, it would be well to make him take a walk after taking it, until the sweat begins to come on him, then, you must put him in bed, and wipe him well with warm cloths from time to time. Should the remedy not have its desired effect, at first its use must be continued two or three times, and afterwards, let nature take its course.

For the Flux.

RECEIPT.

Mix vinegar and salt together, and drink a small quantity of it frequently, which will be an immediate and effectual cure. I had opportunities of seeing this cure tried, and never knew it to fail. I have even known it to cure those whose bowels physicians had declared to be mortified. Well tried in the United States.

For the Bloody Flux, and disorder in the bowels, or looseness.

Take the juice of elder berries, when it is well ripe; pass them through a cloth or scarge, in order the better to clean it, afterwards, take some good wheat flour, as much as you think proper, and make use of that juice, instead of water, to make of them some small loaves, which you will put in an oven with other bread to bake,

taking care that they do not burn, owing to their small size: if they are not dry at the first baking, they must be put in the oven a second time, in order that they become as dry within as without, to be put in powder: afterwards, make of them some small packages, or papers, after having passed it through a fine sieve. The dose and quantity to be given, is the weight of one ounce for grown persons; and for children the fourth part of that dose, say a quarter of an ounce. This powder must be taken in two spoonfuls of luke warm milk, for want of broth, in the morning fasting; two or three hours after eating or drinking; and the patient must be two hours after taking that remedy, before he eats or drinks. This remedy may be repeated in the evening, observing what has been prescribed above, and continue to do so until a cure, which will take place in a few days. The powder must be kept in a dry place, and in bottles or other glass vessels, for use, when it is necessary.

Receipt for the Bloody Flux and looseness.

Take one gill water of roses, with the same quantity of plantin water, infuse in it, two ounces of roses of provins, during twelve hours, on some warm ashes, then strain it, and put into it the weight of one ounce of rhubarb, cut in small pieces, infuse the whole twelve hours longer, then having strained and pressed it, put in a skillet over the fire, with two ounces of sugar, to make a syrup.

The patient must, on the first day, take two spoonfuls of it, fasting, and one spoonful every day, he must be one hour and a half after taking the dose, without eating, and continue the same treatment until the complaint ceases; this remedy is infallible.

*Another infallible and quicker remedy for the Bloody
Flux only.*

You must take in the morning, in an egg, cooked in the usual way, half a spoonful of a small seed of the silver-weed, (a plant) that are usually found amongst seedsmen, after having well stirred and mixed it with the egg, and repeat the same two or three times at different hours; this performs wonders in a very short time.

ANOTHER.

Take one large handful of running thistle roots, in their full length; take of the leaves, and wash the roots, until the ground is entirely washed off, then put them in pieces into an earthen pot, with one quart of red wine, and boil the whole together, until the wine is reduced to about one pint or less. The whole being so consumed with a slow fire, strain the wine through a napkin, and put the roots in the same napkin, in order to extract the juice from them. This wine and juice so strained, put them in a phial, or small pot, and when wanting, put three or four large spoonfuls of it in a saucer, on a little fire, and being warm enough, so as to bear your hand in it; rub with it the sick person, with your hand, the hinder part of the neck, and along the back bone, even down to the fundament, this being done, a napkin, or any other linen moderately warm, is to be applied on the back bone, and the patient is then turned, in order to rub his belly also, from the navel down to the groins, a warm napkin is also applied to his belly. This remedy may be repeated thrice a day, in the morning, at noon, and in the evening; and

it is sufficient to perform this operation four or five times at most. When the patient will have been rubbed as it is mentioned as above, two or three times, you will perceive that instead of blood, his excrements will be yellow as wax, and half thicken, and instead of twelve or fifteen times more or less, that the patient was to go to the stool day and night, he will only go three or four times, and his matters being yellow; then he will return to his natural state, as though he had not been sick. If he has a fever, it will leave him, and his appetite will return, accompanied with a great itching all over his body, that will last two or three days, it is the token of his health. Several thousands of persons have been radically cured by this remedy.

Another receipt for the looseness and Bloody Flux.

Take some dock seed, (a sort of sorrel) that grows amongst the wheat, pound it, and put it in a spoonful of white wine, if there is no fever, and if there is a fever, in some broth: this is one of the most sovereign remedies.

Receipt for the Bloody Flux, in all times.

Take a new laid egg, and beat well together the yellow and white; then with some wheat flour, make a kind of a cake, and while you are making the dough, grate a nutmeg amongst it: the dough being well made, and the whole well worked and stirred, bake this cake between ashes, then give it hot just out of the fire, to the patient, he must while eating it, drink two or three times, either wine or water.

A sovereign remedy for a looseness in the Bowels.

Take some pounded panic, (a sort of corn), and give it to the patient to drink with claret wine, and he will recover. The same panic, being boiled with goat's milk, and eat twice a day, morning and evening, before meals, will operate the same.

Another for the same.

Take some green horse beans, with their shells on, boil them with water and vinegar; eat them so with their shells, and the looseness will stop.

Another for the same.

Take some green oak acorn, bruise them well with their shells, mix with it the ends of the tender leaves; and by the means of a still, draw some water from it, of which you will give to the patient; this remedy is very salutary and well proved.

The remedies that have been already described for the dysentery and looseness can likewise be used.

Different remedies to cure the fluxions of the Breast.

RECEIPT.

The person afflicted with this disease, must rub with a dry cloth every morning, the back part of his neck, and so along the jawbone and teeth; this friction being made on his getting out of bed, dissipates all bad humours, better than all the remedies that could be applied on the sick part. It is also proper to grease the feet with tallow.

Another remedy for the fluxions of the Breast.

You must take two ounces of damask raisins, two ounces of jujub, the same quantity of sebesten, take out the stones and seeds, three fine figs; cut them in small pieces, and boil the whole in an earthen pot with two quarts of water, let it consume down to one half; then, put into this decoction, one handful of each of the four maiden-hair or capillary, and boil again the whole, and reduce it to one half; strain it through a cloth, and put into it two ounces of sugar candy, ditto refined sugar, and four ounces of common sugar, then make it boil until of the consistency of syrup, but not quite so much as if you were to do it for preserves. Whenever this syrup is to be used, the patient must take one spoonful of it in the evening on his going to bed, and one spoonful in the morning on rising. One may add to the decoction two or three pepin apples, cut into four quarters, which must be peeled, and the seeds taken out.

Another remedy for the same.

Take four ounces of damask raisins, four ounces of jujub, four ounces of dates, the same quantity of figs, and four ounces of sebesten; wash the whole with luke warm water, and take out the stones and seeds, and cut the fruit in pieces; afterwards, put them into a new well glazed earthen pot, that will contain three good quarts or six pounds of water. Fill the pot with warm water, and let the whole infuse on some hot ashes by the fire, during all the night, and keep the pot well covered; afterwards, in the morning, put the pot near

a small fire of coals, and add to it at the same time one handful of scabious, one handful of colt's foot, and one handful of lung-wort. These herbs may be found with herb-woman, and cut and washed in luke warm water before they are put into the pot, which you must boil slowly until they are almost reduced to one half; after that you add to it one ounce of good liquorice, and the pot is drawn from the fire. At the same instant the liquorice is dissolved in it, the pot must be covered, laid under the table, and left there a long hour; then strain this infusion through a strong cloth, and squeeze well out all the juice; you will add to it four ounces of tablets of diaris, and the same quantity of diatragan, with one pound of double refined sugar: afterwards, you will let this syrup boil either in the same pot, or in a skillet, until it is become like the cherry syrup, that is usually made to drink.

Manner of using this remedy.

It must be taken two hours after meals, and be one long hour after that, without eating. It is to be taken commonly, morning and evening, and for this purpose it is to be warmed slowly on some hot ashes; if it be too thick, when it is poured out of the bottle in which it had been put, you must mix two or three spoonfuls of some tea or water with it.

Another remedy against the fluxion of the Breast.

Take sebesten, jujub, fine figs, damask raisins, dates, of each four ounces, take out the stones and seeds, and cut all the fruit into small pieces: make of it a decoction in a glazed earthen pot, that contains four pounds of water, boil the whole until reduced to one half, over

a hot fire of coals, in order to avoid a smoke, and strain it through a new linen cloth; then clarify this decoction in another pot with the white of two eggs well beaten, and stir it up together, add to it half a pound of fine sugar, half a pound of sugar of roses, four tablets of diairis, and four ditto of diatragan; let the whole take four or five boilings, then strain it through a white napkin, into a clean pot, in which it will be done to perfection, and it being cold, put it in a glass bottle, well corked, for use.

Use of this remedy.

The patient must take of it in the evening, two hours after eating; and in the morning, two hours before eating. The dose is one table spoonful.

Receipt against Folly or Madness, occasioned by sickness, or by the frequent use of strong liquors, or otherwise.

You must take a new pot that will contain four quarts, fill it up with the running ivy, but not the kind that is called ground ivy, and pour over it three quarts of the strongest white wine, and after having soaked some time, press the whole very hard, and with the juice rub the patient's temple and forehead every nine or twelve hours. You must likewise take the grounds, make of them six balls or pills, and put into it six ounces of oil, then stew the whole on hot ashes, and apply it warm enough between two cloths on the patient's forehead. It will be better for the patient if he can sleep. This well known remedy has always been attended with the greatest success.

Fermentations to strengthen the legs and feet, debilitated by sickness or other accidents.

To make fomentations for the legs, thighs, and feet, make a decoction of sage, rosemary, thyme, lavender, cammomile flowers, and melilot, red roses, stewed in white or red wine; or else make some lie with oak leaves, a little vinegar, and half a handful of salt.

This decoction has the virtue to subtilize, attenuate, cut, resolve, dissipate, and dry up the gross and viscid humours.

A TREATISE ON FEVERS,

AND WHAT MUST BE DONE TO CURE THEM.

A specific receipt against intermittent Fevers, with a short discourse on Fevers.

Although all intermittent fevers be exempt from all danger, according to the laws of the great Hyppocrates confirmed by an experience for more than one thousand years past, febres quocumque modo intermiserint periculo vacant; it is nevertheless necessary that the physician who wishes to undertake the treatment of them with honour to himself, should apply all his care in choosing the proper remedies, and adopt them to the constitution and strength of the patient, and that he take his precautions to administer them in time, otherwise, those fevers that were not of themselves considerable, should change into continual fevers, on account of the remedy being in the least badly or carelessly administered, or on account of a single bleeding at an improper time; and the disorder fixing itself afterwards in the humours, the physician had the dis-

pleasure of seeing that those fevers he has so neglected, become almost always malignant, and very often contagious.

It is true, that they do not always become continuous, but another inconvenience arises therefrom; for, after some purgatives given either too strong or too soon, those fevers increase in such a manner, that, of a single tierce, a quarte is formed, or a double quarte, or a triple quarte, or some thing worse than that, and very often, the remedy having operated too violently upon the humours, increased the obstruction, and rendered the ways through which the remedies must be led to the focus more difficult, they take such a deep root, and become so tedious and obstinate, that the medicaments, that the patient beginning at length to get tired, despise the remedies and the physician who prescribes them.

Composition of a very specific febrifuge.

Take three new earthen pots, that will contain three quarts each, with lids to fit very close, you will put into the first, the roots and leaves of dunkards grass, half a pound of each; in the second one pound of the bark of the timorous tree, that has white leaves, and in the third pot, the inside bark of the roots and the seed of the small tree called marrow, of each half a pound. It is necessary that all these things should be fresh and peeled.

Afterwards, fill up your pots, with some good distilled vinegar, put their lids on, and stop them all around with flour, mixed with the white of eggs, and

paper glued over it, expose them to the sun or in some place moderately warm, during fifteen days; then open the pots, and after having let them take two or three boilings, separate the vinegar from the matters by a strong pressing; mix afterwards all your vinegar, and filtrate them while they are hot. Weigh what has gone through, and on two pounds of vinegar, add one pound of good sugar, which you will clarify, and boil to the consistency of syrup, which you will carefully keep.

This febrifuge is very operative, therefore opens powerfully the passages through which it expells the material causes of intermittent fevers, after having tempered the bile, subtilized and loosened the phlegm, and viscous humours; it operates with so much efficacy, that there has never been found any case of intermittent fevers that has withstood the third dose of this remedy; it likewise performs wonders in cases of fevers continuous with redoublings, as it has often been experienced with the happiest success.

In order not to be mistaken in the use of this remedy, you must prepare the humours, and afterwards evacuate the first ways by the means of some mild medicine conformable to the constitution and strength of the patient, and to the nature of his complaint, which is left to the wise prudence of the physician.

After that, you must again prepare another medicine similar to the first, with this difference, nevertheless, that instead of purgative syrup, you will add the suitable dose of this febrifuge.

If, for an example, it is to be given to a bilious per-

son from eighteen to twenty years of age, who has the tertian ague, single or double; infuse in a large glass of ptisan, the weight of two ounces of sena, half an ounce of cassia, (a purgative drug) peeled, and one ounce tamarin; after having strained the whole add to it, one ounce of the composition of the syrup mentioned above, to administer it immediately on the beginning of the access, when the bad humours are gathering rapidly in the neighbouring parts of the stomach, which it then loosens and carries off without any violence or pains, by the stool or urine, often with so much success, that the access already began, does stop at the same time with the first dose being taken; but then it is proper that the same remedy should be taken two or three times on the same days, and same hours on which the access is accustomed to come.

In cases of fevers continued, you must give the syrup at the beginning of the redoublings, but it is to be observed, that all that has just been said, must only be understood for the fevers caused by bad humours; for was there any contagious, then you must begin by giving the cardials, (a cordial) in order to expell the malignity; and even some of them can be mixed in the composition of the syrup mentioned above.

The dose is from half an ounce to one ounce and a half, or two ounces at the most, according to the age and strength of the patient. Let us now proceed with other remedies, very much approved for the cure of all kinds of fevers.

A receipt to cure all kinds of Fevers.

Put two spoonfuls of violet syrup into a glass, and two spoonfuls of wine, add to it six grains of viper powder, and three grains of orvietan, ten drops of spirits or acid of sulphur, and ten drops of the tincture of vitriol, then fill up the glass with water, and beat the whole together, and give it to the patient about three hours before the access, or else during the access. One may, in case the smell of the orvietan is disagreeable, take it separately with a portion of the liquor, and take the rest immediately after.

There is no fever that withstands four doses of this remedy. It must be taken two successive days, and be one day without taking it.

Another receipt for all kinds of Fevers.

Take at the beginning of the fever, or of the chill, half a gill of borage juice; mix it with as much white wine, the whole making a glass; the patient may take of it, two or three times, in case the fever does not cease at first.

Receipt for the Intermittent Fevers.

Amongst the febrifuge remedies, one of the most certain for intermittent fevers, are the flowers of antimony, corrected with an equal quantity of spirits of honey, and spirits of wine, mixed together. The dose is of fifteen grains in some preserves, to be taken one hour before the access, and half an hour after, a broth, which is usually continued during three successive accesses, without their ever causing any vomiting, but

they operate either by the stools or by sweating, according how nature is disposed.

For the Tertian Ague.

You must take the leaves and roots of pilosella, beat it, and infuse it in a gill of white wine, and take it a short time before the access.

Another receipt for the Tertian and double Tertian Ague.

The salt of sulphur is given with success for those complaints from ten grains to two scruples.

Or dulcified spirits of nitre, from four to eight drops.

Or the acid spirits of salt ammoniac of vitriol, of alum and sulphur, the same dose and quantity; purified salt-petre, from ten grains to one drachm; and the most part of the remedies mentioned hereafter for the quartan fevers.

Against the Quartan Fevers.

The most experienced and approved remedies for these fevers, are the following. Sweet sublimate given from six to thirty grains.

The emetic syrup above described, the dose of which is from two drachms to one ounce and a half.

The salt ammoniac and of tartar, given separately, immediately one after the other, from four to eight grains of each.

The crystal of tartar, the dose of which is from half a drachm, to three drachms.

The volatile salt of tartar and urine from six to fifteen grains.

Camphire suspended about the neck or applied to the arm, the weight of two drachms; without speaking of the tincture bark or quinquina, the manner of using it will, be explained hereafter. Here follows others, more simple.

Against the Quartan Fever.

Take the yellow of a new laid egg, and having mixed it in a glass of white wine, give it to the patient at the beginning of the chill.

Against the Continual Fevers.

The best and most natural remedy for the continual fevers, and often experienced, is to take three or four times a day, twelve drops of the spirits of salt ammoniac in succory or scorzonera water.

Either of the following remedies, are likewise given with success, to wit; spirits of vitriol, of sulphur or of allum, from four to eight drops.

Salt of sulphur, from ten grains to two scruples; crystal of tartar, from one to three drachms; laudanum, from half a grain, to two grains; purified salt-petre, or mineral crystal, from ten grains to one drachm; soluble tartar emetic, from four to sixteen grains; or emetic wine, from half an ounce to three ounces.

For Malignant Fevers.

Here follows a great number of excellent remedies to expel the malignity of these fevers; as also for the small-pox, and even the plague, &c.

The salt ammoniac of tartar given immediately, and separately one after another, the dose of which is from

four to ten grains of each; or volatile spirits of the same
solt ammoniac, from six to twenty drops.

Mineral bezoar, from six to twenty grains.

Acid spirits of salt ammoniac, from four to ten drops.

Flowers of salt ammoniac, from four to fifteen grains.

Essence of amber-gris, from two drops to twelve.

The shaving of deer horns made into a ptisan, and
jelly of deer horns in aliment.

The water of thistle and balm mint, from two
ounces to six ditto.

Extract of balm mint, and thistle, from one scruple
to one drachm.

Spirituos water of cinnamon, from one drachm to
three ditto.

Tincture of antimony, from four to twenty drops.

Distilled vinegar, half a spoonful.

Flowers of benzoir, from two grains to five ditto.

Myrrh, from ten grains to one scruple.

Tincture of myrrh, from six to fifteen drops.

Viper powder, from twenty to thirty grains.

Salt of thistle and balm mint, from ten grains to one
scruple.

Tincture of salt of tartar, from ten to thirty drops.

Volatile salt of tartar, from six grains to fifteen ditto.

Walnut water, from one to seven ounces.

Camphorated spirits of wine, from four to ten drops.

Spirits of gum ammoniac, from eight to sixteen
drops.

Oil or essence of cinnamon, one drop only.

*Receipt to appease the great heat or violence of the
fever, and even some time to cure it.*

Take plantain water, three drachms; rose-water, two

drachms; white wine two drachms; sugar three drachms; honey water one drachm; syrup of violet, one drachm. Put the whole in a pint of very cool spring-water, and give some to the patient.

Another receipt for the Quartan Fever.

Take four grains of black pepper, with some juice of gentian; make of it one pill. This you will give to the patient with wine or theriacal water, three hours before the access, and a very good effect will take place.

Another for the Same.

It has been experienced that cantharide, or Spanish fly being wrapped up in some spiders web, and suspended to the neck of a person attacked with the quartan fever, cure them perfectly.

A Cure for the Scarlet Fever.

Dr. Thornton has fortunately, from his great knowledge of botany, discovered a specific in scarlet fever, viz. twenty-five-drops of tincture of fox glove, given every three hours, day and night; and by this simple means he lately saved seventeen children of the St. Pancras Female Charity School, of that fatal disease.

PREVENTIVE OF FEVERS.

Receipt for the prevention of infection from fevers, dysentery, &c. By Dr. Smith, who got from parliament £5000 for the discovery.

Six drachms powdered nitre, six drachms of oil of vit-

riol, mix them in a tea cup, by adding to the nitre one drachm at a time of the oil. The cup to be placed, during preparation, on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco pipe or piece of glass. The cup to be changed to different places in the apartment of the sick.

GRAVEL.

Of many specific Remedies for the Gravel.

RECEIPT.

Dissolve three drachms of prepared natron, in a quart of cold water, and take half this quantity in the course of the day, continue this medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint will be dislodged. It may be taken at any hour, but is best after a meal. Numbers of persons have been perfectly relieved by this simple remedy. There is no quackery in the preceding prescription, which is offered to mankind from a feeling of humanity.

Receipt against the same.

A very skilful physician has given this secret for certain, which is **very** easy, and does not fail in causing the stones and gravel to come out of the reins: the patient is to take fasting, one ounce of hysop syrup, with twice or three times that quantity pellitory or parietaria water, during the period of ten or twelve days. This alone, has been the means of relieving a great number of persons afflicted with the gravel.

Another receipt for the Gravel.

Take some branches of white muscat grape vine,

make ashes of them, take three ounces of it, and put these ashes into a very clean vessel; pour over it one good gill of boiling water, and cover it during one hour afterwards, pour the water gently into a glass, to prevent the ashes from mixing with it, and after having strained it several times through a fine cloth folded double, it must be drank luke warm, fasting, and the patient must take a walk during two hours, and two hours after he must take a broth: you may put six ounces together for two doses, which will be sufficient to cure the patient.

Another for the same.

You must take cresses, silver-weed, and marsh lentils, one handful of each, wash them clean; then, you will boil them in three pints of water, during one quarter of an hour, after having strained them, add to it the half of a lime, cut in round slices with the peel on, and four ounces of fine sugar, and as soon as it is dissolved, add to it fifteen drops of spirits of salt. The whole must be let to infuse about four or five hours; let the patient take one glass or two of it in the morning, and one glass in the evening, if he think proper. Some glysters must be used to prepare the patient.

Another for the same.

You must have white onions water, distilled in a balneum maris, and in the morning put about six drops of it in white wine, which the patient must drink, fasting; and he will not be a long time without receiving a great relief.

The juice of a lime mixed with one ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and taken morning and evening, does

also perform wonder by causing a great quantity of sand and gravel to pass with the urine.

Another receipt for the Gravel.

Take twenty-four grains of prepared salt-petre, infuse it in white wine during five or six hours; afterwards, let the patient take of that infusion from the evening until midnight or one o'clock, he must take the whole dose, having gone to bed early, and without taken any supper except a fresh egg.

A ptisan or tea to prevent the Gravel.

Half an ounce of some rupture-wort or herniaria seed, with the same quantity of flax seed, coarsely bruised, half an ounce of each, a pretty large marsh mallow and running thistle roots; boil the whole in two quarts of water until it is reduced to three pints. The patient must take one glass of it in the morning, and when the disease is too violent, he must take another glass in the evening. This ptisan is very excellent and successful. See the remedies for the stone hereafter described.

Another remedy against the gravel and the stone in the Reins.

All kinds of stones that are found in fish-heads reduced in powder, and taken with wine, do happily appease the pains of the cholic, and break the stone that is attached to the reins.

The cherry tree gum, dissolved in white wine, has likewise been used with success, against the gravel, and the stone in the reins, or two ounces of very good French brandy, with the same quantity of oil of sweet

almonds, mix them together, and let the patient drink it in the morning, fasting. Experience has proved its use.

Another remedy for the Gravel.

Take one pound of good unslacked lime, put it into a dish or bason, then pour half a gallon clean water on it, then stir it well, and let it stand ten or twelve hours, then strain it through a clean linen cloth, in two bottles, in each put one gill best Holland gin, and keep them well corked. The patient must take a moderate wine glass full morning and evening. Let the common beverage be gin and water, in moderation.

Another receipt for the same.

The plant called rest-arrow, is very much approved of against the gravel; for, it very soon dissipates the pains caused by that disease, and causes the gravel to come out, if the patient drink the bark or skin of its roots, reduced into powder, mixed with white wine.

OF THE GOUT.

Cure for the Gout.

It is believed that those who are troubled with this exalted disorder, the gout, may find a safe, if not an effectual remedy, in the following simple receipt, being lately recommended to a friend who was severely afflicted with this painful disorder. The writer has the pleasure to state, that after a few applications he was so far recovered, as to attend to his usual avocations; whereas, before he tried this remedy, it was so painful as to deprive him of sleep, for several nights.

Doctor Steinhouse, of Edinburgh, has adopted a method for the cure of the gout, no less important for its simplicity than the almost instantancous success with which it is attended. The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he considers as proceeding from obstruction by the action of steam, the fibres are relaxed, or, what is the same thing, the pressure of the common atmosphere is diminished, and the cure of course follows. To conform this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himself, in two instances.

He was first attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its last stage, both in pain and swelling, he held his hand over a common tureen, full of boiling water; in a few minutes the pain abated, and in twenty-five minutes, entirely subsided: and, had it not been for the swelling, he could have used his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The second attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for twenty-four hours, he then suspended it over a pail, nearly full of boiling water, and covered it with flannel. In the course of an hour, he was free from pain, and walked about the room as usual.

The doctor observes, that in case his stomach or bowels should be attacked, he will immerse his whole body, in a hogshead of steam. He has been in good health, and free from gout ever since. He tried these experiments, though very near seventy.

This vapour bath ought to be repeated several times, even after the pain is removed, in order to affect a radical cure.

Another remedy for the Gout.

A new virtue is discovered in the load-stone. The

severest fits of gout, will, it is said, be cured, by the sufferer wearing a maggot enclosed in a flannel case, near the skin.

A Plaster for the Gout.

Although this disease is commonly thought to be incurable; means have nevertheless not been left untried, to discover a great number of remedies, the effects whereof are wonderful, to appease the pains of that disease, and often to cure it entirely.

A cataplasm has already been described above for this disease. Here follows a plaster that is no less certain in its effects.

RECEIPT.

Take of oil of roses, two pounds, white lead, one pound, strongest of vinegar of roses, half a pound, boil the oil and vinegar until the consumption of the serosity; then add to it the white lead or ceruse, boil the whole, stirring it up continually, until the plaster turns black, which is done in about two or three hours. When it is to be applied on the sick part, it must be warmed a little, and spread over some linen.

Another receipt for the Gout.

Take a bowl full of cow's milk, put into it two spoonfuls of vinegar, and let it settle one night; on the following day, take off the top, which is a cream, and make use of it, rubbing the part affected with it.

Another for the same.

You must take danewort seeds, put it into a glass bottle; carry the vessel to a sheep stable, and bury it

in the dung, leave it there forty days: and you will find in it an oil that has been formed of that seed, which cures the gout, if the painful part be rubbed with it.

Another for the same.

You must have the bladder of a male hog, as soon as it is killed, and let it be as full of the urine as possible; then take two pounds of fat of the same hog, which you will melt, take off the cracklings, so that there remains only the lard; when it is yet quite boiling, empty amongst it all the urine that you have preserved in the bladder, and let it take four boilings; then take it off the fire, and pour into it six cents worth of white lilly oil; let it boil again one moment. Afterwards, add to it half the quantity of camomile oil, boil the whole a short time more, and then put into it the same quantity of this last, of olive oil, stirring the whole together, and let it cool a little. Whenever it is luke warm, and not yet congealed, put it through a funnel into the bladder: hang the bladder up to a ceiling, to make use of its contents when needful, by making a little hole, to take out of it only the quantity that is wanted to make use of. The longer time this plaster has been made, the better it is.

As soon as a gouty person feels the least pain, either in his hands or feet, he must take of this remedy the size of a bean, melted on a plate, and with it, as hot as he can bear, rub the afflicted part; this must be repeated morning and evening, until the pain has ceased. This ointment is not only proper to dissipate the pain, but it likewise strengthens the debilitated part.

A very successful remedy for the Gout.

Take snake headed iris, (hermodactylus) scammony, white turbith, fine sugar, liquorice, cinnamon, half a drachm of each; of the ingredients more or less, but always in equal quantity. Reduce the whole to powder, and pass it through a fine sieve. The patient must take the weight of half an ounce, or one fourth less, that will depend on the difficulty he has of being purged. This powder must be soaked in the evening in half a glass of white wine, and on the following morning, mix the whole well, and let the patient take it, two hours after a broth. He must keep his room.

This remedy must not be taken during the dog days, nor during the hot weather. It is very certain, and even prevents the gout from returning.

Another receipt for the Gout.

Press some green olives before they are ripe, and extract the oil, which must be kept in a bottle, into which you put some henbane leaves, gathered before sunrise, so that the oil covers them a great deal; and the whole must be kept well shut up. This oil is excellent at the end of two months, it must be applied luke warm over the part afflicted with pains; and it will appease them. It moreover prevents a pain, if it be applied when there is none. Instead of this oil, the following cataplasm may be used.

A cataplasm for the Gout.

Take some crumbs of white bread, soak and infuse it in milk, then have some wormwood or henbane, cooked together over warm ashes, and mixing them

with the crum of white bread, pass the whole through a sieve, and add to it a small quantity of oil of roses; then you will make a cataplasm of it. If you add to it the yolks of one or two eggs, it will be the better of it. This cataplasm must be applied luke warm.

A sovereign Plaster for the Gout.

Oil of roses one drachm, new bees-wax three drachms, Burgundy pitch, and black pitch, two drachms of each; saffron two scruples; opium dissolved in cow's milk, three scruples; pepper one drachm; and make of all these things a plaster in the usual way.

Another Plaster for the same.

It is made with saffron, opium, and frank-incense, three drachms of each; litharge and washed lead, two drachms, goose fat and butter, four ounces of each, oil of roses four drachms; both plasters are very sovereign.

Cataplasm for the Gout.

Take some crumbs of wheat bread, and goat's milk, eight ounces of each, house leek juice, one ounce, vinegar one ounce, the yolks of three eggs, and half a drachm of saffron; make of the whole a cataplasm, and make use of it.

Its Preparation.

Crumble the bread, and soak it in the milk and juice; afterwards, add to it the vinegar, and boil the whole on the fire, until it is like a pap; towards the latter part of the process, and when it is of a sufficient consistency,

and half cold, add to it the yelks of eggs, and after that the saffron.

Another cataplasm very much approved, and in use for the Gout.

Take a large glazed pot, fill it with human urine, and if possible of the very man who is sick with the gout; put a large quantity of salt into it, afterwards, put the pot over a very slow fire, then stir the matter with a stick, until the salt is dissolved, without stopping; it being melted, put some wheat bran into it, and continue stirring up the whole over a moderate fire until it is in a dough; afterwards, it must be taken off the fire, and spread some tow on a board, and lay the cataplasm over it, which you will apply on the sick part, with a napkin over it, to prevent it from falling off, leave it on until it is dry, and if the gout is not gone, repeat it a second time.

Or take two handfuls of plantain leaves, and two handfuls of ivy, such as runs on the tree; bruise them together, and make of it an ointment, which you will apply on the disease, tie it up with a cloth, and leave it on six hours; should the pain not cease, the remedy must be repeated three times a day.

Or take one handful of wormwood, and having boiled it in sweet oil until the third part is consumed, anoint with it the sick part. This simple remedy has been always used with success in great many cases by a king's surgeon.

Another remedy for the Gout.

Take one handful of wheat, boil it in a pint of water, during a quarter of an hour; strain it afterwards to se-

parate from it the gross mixture, and take the water only, which you will put into a vessel; add to it, one pint of the patient's urine, and one good handful of soot, put the whole over the fire, and stir it up well; after it has taken two or three boilings, draw it from the fire, and whenever you want to make use of it, you must warm it, and bathe with it several times the parts afflicted with the gout: this may be repeated two or three times a day.

A purgative, desiccative and sovereign fitisan or tea, for all kinds of gout, experienced and given by Monsieur de Lorme, physician of the king of France, who had obtained it from an Arab, and afterwards made it public by the humanity of Mr. Cillon, a counsellor in the parliament of Aix.

RECEIPT.

Take two ounces of sarsaparilla; of oak polypode, four ounces; rasped lignum vitæ, two ounces; sassafras two ounces; thierbith agarie, and snake-headed iris one ounce of each; semma, one ounce; liquorice stick half an ounce: boil the whole in a brass pot, with three quarts of spring or river water, which you will let consume to the fourth part; afterwards, let it cool for some time, and strain it through a cloth. The patient must take a glass of it in the morning fasting, and remain two hours without eating any thing; three hours after dinner, he must take another glass of it. If two glasses do not purge him enough, he must take another glass three hours after supper.

You may put water over the ingredient, and the patient may drink of it between meals, in case he is thirs-

ty, it is necessary to observe that neither the senna or liquorice are to be put with the other drugs into the kettle, but when it is off the fire, and when it is almost luke warm, leaving it afterwards in that situation during twenty-four hours.

Receipt for the Gangreen.

Take three quarts of rain or river water, pour it over one pound of new lime in a pewter bason, whenever the boiling of the lime has subsided; put into it two drachms of good mastick, and half an ounce of arsenic, the whole in powder, mix them together with a wooden spatula, and let it settle; afterwards filtrate the water through a white cloth or fustian, when the whole has pressed through, you will add to it half an ounce corrosive sublimate of mercury in powder, one ounce and a half of spirits of wine, half a drachm of spirits of vitriol, and put the whole into bottles, and keep it for use.

Virtue of the Galega or Goat's-rue.

The galega or goat's-rue must be in blossom at the time it is gathered, and to make the water with it, the plant must be cut, then pound it in a mortar in order to break it, put this plant in a pot large enough to contain it, in which you pour some white wine, in order that the plant may be imbibed with it, then put it in the cellar to let it foment six or eight days, and afterwards distill it on sand, the balneum maris being too weak. This water is very sudorific, and expels all the venom, that is the cause of the complaint; it is sovereign to bring out the small-pox. In giving a de-

coction of it with a little wine, instead of the water, a decoction may be made with it.

To dry this herb, it must be gathered when it is in full flower; and dried in the shade, and not in the sun; because the latter takes the virtue from the plant.

The galega is very sovereign for the epilepsy, either distilled into a water, or made into a decoction. The author of this remedy relates, that a person falling often in epilepsy, who only took of it once, and who was a whole year without having any attack, at the end of the year, he fell again; he took the same remedy during one whole month, and found himself well by it.

This plant is made use of outwardly, in cases of violent diseases in applying to it the juice over the grounds of the herb.

This water may be laid in the sun, when it is in bottles, to cause the emperuema to evaporate from it.

Receipt against the Gonorrhæa.

Take an equal quantity of sorerel, renufar, running thistles and strawberry roots; make a ptisan, or a tea of them; in two quarts of which you will dissolve two ounces of the four cold seeds, and one drachm of crystal mineral.

Receipt against the Gonorrhæa.

The following remedy is likewise used with success to stop the gonorrhæa that is, prepared coral from ten grains to two scruples.

Succinum, from ten grains to two scruples, saturne salt from one grain to four ditto, diaphoretic antimony, from six to thirty grains, prepared green mercury, from two to six grains.

Receipt, for the Heart-ach.

There is no quicker, nor more excellent remedy, to stop the great palpitation of the heart, than by applying a dry cupping glass about the region of the heart.

Nothing is also more salutary for syncope and fainting fits, than to take from time to time, in wine, a few drops of amber and musk essence, extracted with the spirits of wine, and mixed with the oil of yellow lemon peals, and sugar candy.

One may also, to strengthen the heart and brains, take one drop of oil, or essence of cinnamon, two or three drops of essence of cloves; one or two spoonfuls of strawberry and raspberry water, or some deer horn jelly, in aliment; or balm water, from two to six ounces, or water of roses from one to six ounces; or orange flowers water, from one drachm to one ounce; or angelic water, the description whereof will be found hereafter.

Divers remedies for the hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.

Take some chick-pease, lay them on a tile over the fire until they are dry; then reduce them to powder, which the patient must take like snuff, and the bleeding will stop.

One may likewise employ with success, most of the remedies used for the dysentery, such as the stiptic water, or prepared coral, or laudanum, or extract of rhubarb, or distilled vinegar, or oil of oak acorns, or succinum, and the other drugs, the doses of which have been specified above.

You will moreover find in the course of this work, for the spitting of blood, and other evacuations of blood,

some remedies that are equally good for this kind of hemorrhage.

Another receipt against the hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose and polypus.

The herb made use of for this remedy is called solanum morella, or commonly the small morel. You must extract the juice of the leaves of this plant, and with a little piece of twisted linen dipped into that juice, wet the sick nostril often. It is immaterial whether the patient is fasting, or after he has eaten. Many persons have been cured with this remedy. It is pretended that the juice last extracted, is the best, because it is more smarting than the first.

This remedy is also sovereign for the hemorrhage, or extraordinary bleeding at the nose. The experiment was tried on a girl in the country, who had lost so much blood, that she was reduced to the last extremity; she was perfectly cured, without any other remedy, except the juice of this herb. The person who possessed this secret, has likewise tried it upon himself; he being afflicted with the polypus, and said, that this remedy caused the bleeding at the nose to stop entirely, which that complaint was the cause of.

By degrees the excrescency of flesh that is in the nose. This herb is commonly to be found amongst the nettles.

Secret for the bloody flux.

Take plantain juice, three ounces, white rose water, one ounce, infuse in them two or three balls of ass dung, break into small pieces, and one half drachm of

santal citrine; it being infused during six hours at least, on some hot ashes, often stirring it up, you will pass and extract the whole, and in that colature mix well half a drachm of crystal mineral, and a little sugar; and the patient must take of it twice a day, long time after having taken some broth.

OF THE HEMORRHOIDS.

Of several specific and approved remedies to cure the Hemorrhoids.

RECEIPT.

Take some common orpine, which is a herb, the roots of which resemble the hemorrhoids; take the skin off from the roots, and pound them well, in pounding them, add to it a small quantity of water of roses, and mix well the whole together. This is an ointment that is made without fire, and serve to rub the part afflicted with the hemorrhoids.

Another receipt for the same.

Put two or three shovels full of warm ashes in water, boil them a long time, then put them under an easy chair, or a chair that has a hole in the seat, which you will close well all around, in order to prevent the vapour from being lost; the patient must immediately set on the chair, and he will infallibly be cured. This remedy causes the patient to sweat, and dries up the hemorrhoids.

Another receipt for the hemorrhoids.

Take some very dry dog's dung, pound it, and pass

it through a sieve; afterwards take half a pound of fresh butter, and melt it; take off the scum as long as any rises on the top of it; then put in the weight of one ounce of that powder, with a very little vinegar and salt; a plaster is made of this, and applied on the fundament and hemorrhoids.

Another receipt for the same complaint.

You must take a turtle, put it into a pot, well covered on the fire, and leave it until it is entirely burnt; then take it off of the fire, and reduce it into powder, which you will apply on the hemorrhoids, after having well washed that part; and after two or three applications of that remedy, the person will be cured.

Another for the same.

Take one ounce of casilicum, and one drachm of opium; mix them well together, and make a liniment of it on the hemorrhoids.

The grease of an eel roasted on the spit, is also made use of very successfully, being mixed with the yolk of a fresh egg, which must be cooked very slowly, to anoint the sick part with it.

Another for the inward and outward hemorrhoids.

Take half an ounce of sarcocol, half an ounce of rosat ointment, and one quarter of an ounce of the oil of the flowers of mullin, mix the whole together, and make an ointment of it, with which you will rub warmly the hemorrhoids with a feather twice a day; and if they are inwardly, take a little cotton, dip it in the ointment, and by the means of a glyster pipe, cause it to enter into the fundament.

Another for the same.

Take the white part of four small or of two large leeks, beat them into the consistency of an ointment, with some male hog's lard, add to it, the bigness of a walnut, of calcined allum, with the same quantity of male frankincense, then mix with it two ounces of common honey, and put it into the chaffing dish, upon a slow fire, in order to incorporate the drugs together, in short, put into it the bigness of two eggs of rye flour, and continue to cook the whole until the consistency of an ointment; towards the latter part of the process, you will add to it the yolk of a fresh egg; and three cents worth of populum, warming it a little, without letting it boil. This ointment resolves the tumified and ulcerated hemorrhoids.

Another for the same.

Take the yolk of a fresh egg, and mix with it, a good spoonful of oil of sweet almonds, extracted without fire, and beat them together until they form an ointment, and make use of it.

Another very excellent remedy for the same

RECEIPT.

The small celandine, or small blind nettle, is very salutary to this disease. Take its roots with the seeds that are attached to it, and having extracted the juice from it, must be mixed with some wine, or with some of the patient's urine, to wash frequently with it the hemorrhoids. This remedy appeases the pain, and afterwards causes them to dry up.

Or else, the root of the scorplularia must be bruised and pounded with fresh butter, and having left it in

a shady and damp place, during fifteen days, cook it over a slow fire, and it will be done. Anoint the hemorrhoids with it. This remedy is moreover salutary for the king's evil.

The large consound has such a great virtue in consolidating sores, that experiments have been made of that herb; which being cooked with raw meat, cut into pieces, join them together again. This is what renders it so excellent for the inflammations in the fundament, and for the excessive flux of the hemorrhoids, it being applied on them.

The mullein, is also employed with success in this disease. A decoction is made with the young leaves of that plant, and the sick part is washed with it. It appeases the pain, and dries up the hemorrhoids.

The leaves of bramble applied on the sick part, cure likewise the bleeding hemorrhoids, on account of the desiccative and astringent virtues which the young shoots possess, the leaves and fruit of this plant, not yet ripe.

It is the same with regard to myrrh: therefore the juice of its leaves, fruits, and of its young shoots, taken inwardly or applied, has the property of stopping the spitting of blood, the hemorrhage, or bleeding at the nose, and the loss of blood in women, as well as the hemorrhoids, whenever they are bathed with it.

A plaster to ease the pain of the hemorrhoids.

Take camomile, marsh mallow, melilot, and mullien roots, one handful of each: let them cook until they get of a certain thickness, then add to it the yolks of two eggs, saffron, myrrh, aloes, one scruple of each flour of sengreen and of flax seed, six scruples of each, and a

sufficient quantity of fresh butter; make a plaster of it, to which you may add besides three scruples of opium.

Another for the same.

Mix the soft part of recently roasted apples, with the yolk of eggs boiled hard, and then reduced in powder, making of it a kind of ointment.

Or else the leaves of cherril, or of marsh mallow, boiled with cow's milk, and applied in fomentation.

Or else horse dung dried and reduced into very fine powder, and mixed with the yolk of eggs; the whole must be incorporated with oil of roses, and is to be applied on the hemorrhoids: it appeases the pain in a short time.

Another for the same.

If there is a great heat, smarting, or pain, the patient must sit down in a half bath.

If there is great pain, take sage, small consound, milfoil, and ground ivy leaves, half a handful of each, pound the whole in a mortar, with the yolk of one egg; and apply some of this remedy on the sick part.

Or else take two drachms of populeum ointment, and the yellow of two eggs; stir them, and mix them well together in a leaden mortar.

Or else take some beef marrow, with some fresh butter, wash the whole in rose water, and make an ointment of them.

Or else take one drachm of Roman vitriol, put it in powder, then, put it to soak in one ounce of plantain or

nightshade water, to bath or wash the hemorrhoids with it.

An approved balsam for the hemorrhoids.

During the months of May, fill a large mouth bottle with the yellow flowers of crowfoot, or butter flowers, such as grow in meadows; pour over them as much sweet oil as the bottle will contain, and for every quart of oil, add to it the half of a lily onion, which must previously have been coarsely bruised, then put the bottle in the sun, very well stopped, and you will fill it up with oil, as often as it will evaporate during the first days: after which, keep the bottle during the heat of the summer exposed to the sun. This balsam is applied over the hemorrhoids with blotting paper, above all, after the patient has been to the stool.

Another balsam for the same.

Take thirty or forty black-beetle, into a bottle with about one pound of sweet oil; (these insects are to be found in the country, or the excrements of animals), lay that bottle in the sun, for several weeks, and rub the hemorrhoids with that balsam, with a piece of blotting paper over them.

Excellent ointment for the cure of the outward hemorrhoids.

Take one pound of male hog's lard, cut it into small bits, a large bundle of smallage, cut likewise into small pieces, the stalks as well as the leaves, one pound of pitch rosin, bruised, and one pound of white wax, likewise cut into pieces.

First, put the male hog's fat into a kettle, on a slow

fire, in order to melt it slowly, and stir it up constantly with a wooden spoon; afterwards put in the smallage and the pitch rosin, stir them well until they are all melted, and the smallage be almost cooked; then put the white wax into the kettle, to melt and boil it, keep the whole on a small and slow fire, during three or four hours, until it is made in an ointment of a brown green colour, after which it must be strained through a loose cloth, and put into an earthen pot, which must be kept covered. As soon as the ointment is cold, the hemorrhoids must be rubbed with it, some chervil must be applied over it, which must previously have been picked and rubbed between the hands.

Repeat this remedy until the patient is cured, which happens in a short time, according as experience has shown the efficacy of it.

A treatise of several kinds of oil useful in medicine.

Balsam oil, excellent for all kinds of cuts, bruises, &c.

Take twenty pounds of very fine sweet oil, and put into it, a large handful of each of the following herbs, middle consound, camomile, sanicle, white cypress, vervain, St. John's herb, betony, frank balm, mint, sage royal, large leaf sage, St. John's grass, consound, and Provin roses; these herbs must be well cleaned, and all the sticks taken out, and only make use of the leaves and heart, as being the most tender parts; chop them, and wet them with red wine; then put the whole with the sweet oil into a large earthen pot, and expose them to the sun, about the end of June, adding to it half a pound of aristolochy, break it in small pieces; after it

has infused some time in the wine, expose the whole in the sun, till the middle of August, and stir it every day during that time; afterwards, you must put it into a kettle, and boil it one long hour, until the oil is turned very green, and the herbs well done, always stirring up with a stick for fear they should get burnt. Afterwards it must be strained through a coarse new linen cloth, and press well the herbs, in order to extract all the juice, then put the oil into another very clean kettle, and add to it about one gill of thick red wine, two or three drachms of mastich, and as much olibanum, reduced into powder, and boil the whole about half an hour, always stirring with a stick: then take off the oil, and put it into stone bottles, or other glass vessels, to make use of it when necessary.

*Another oil, excellent for all kinds of sores, tumours,
&c.*

Take two handfuls of large plantain, two handfuls of round plantain, two handfuls of bastard plantain, or carpenter's grass, two handfuls of wild plantain, two of ortie greeches or Roman nettle, two of sweet marjoram, two of violets, a large handful of salt, and one good glass of wine; put the whole into eighteen pounds of fine sweet oil; boil the whole until the herbs are well done, and the oil very green, always stirring the herbs. When the whole will be done, strain it through a cloth, press it well, and keep this oil in bottles, to make use of it when necessary; the herbs must not be washed, neither must any part be taken off, except the small end of the root; in case they be muddy, they must be wiped dry with a cloth.

Onion Oil.

You must take one pound of olive, or sweet oil, two or three onions of a moderate size, weighing above one quarter of a pound, which must be cut into slices, and pounded; put the oil and onions together in a kettle on the fire to boil, until the onions are well done; then take the kettle off the fire, add to it the weight of one ounce of stone lime, well pounded, and stir up the whole with a spatula, or stick, for fear the lime should cause the oil to rise over, and lose all, in order to avoid it, it would be proper to lay the kettle either in a dish or pan, that nothing be lost. The whole being a little settled, strain it through a cloth, into an earthen pot, to make use of it when necessary. You will increase the dose in proportion to the quantity of oil, you wish to make.

Properties of this Oil.

It is good for all new sores, whenever the bones are not injured; it is likewise excellent for all kinds of sprains, excoriation, tumours, swellings, for all kinds of burns, provided it be applied to them betimes. To make use of it, it is only necessary to rub the sick part with it, and to cover it with a linen dipt in the oil.

Green Stomach Oil.

They are aniseed, fennel, dill, mace, caraway, and other oil, which is made in the following manner.

For example, you take sixteen ounces of aniseed, which you pound in a mortar, until it is broken and reduced into a dough, and then you put it in a sieve,

and cover it with a strong linen cloth, and with an earthen pan; lay afterwards the sieve on a vessel half full of water, and put this vessel on the fire, in order that the vapour arising out of the water, may slowly heat the aniseed, as soon as the pan is as hot as you can bear with your hand, take the sieve off the fire, and having put the aniseed in the linen cloth, take and tie up the four corners of it together, you will put it at the same time in the press between two hot plates, and the pan underneath; an oil will come out of it, which will condense as it gets cold; in order that nothing remains, you will be careful to press the matter as much as possible. After which, put it into a pot well covered, to use it when necessary.

This oil and others similar to it, may be taken inwardly in order to strengthen the stomach, or be applied outwardly. The dose, when to be taken is from four grains to ten in some broth, or any other liquors adequate to the purpose, when it is to be applied outwardly, it may be mixed with oil of mastic, to rub the stomach with it.

The oil of nutmegs, is made in the same manner, which is what is called vapour-bath, and it has the same virtues.

Oils extracted without fire.

The impression which fire may leave on some kinds of oil that are taken commonly through the mouth, is the cause that they are extracted without fire; such are the oil of almonds, walnuts, filberts, poppy, and of the cold seeds. There is nothing else to do, but to pound all these things, and put them under the press, and without warming them, they will easily render their oil;

the use of which is very useful on many occasions, and for many diseases, where their virtues have been observed.

Experienced oil against venom, &c.

Take three pounds of old olive oil; which you will divide, to wit, each pound separte. On every pound you must add three handfuls of hypericon aloes, St. John's wort, and leave it eight days exposed to the sun, then you will boil it to the balneum maris, as it will be mentioned hereafter, during twelve hours, afterwards press it hard, in pouring some good wine over it; and having used the same process with the two other pounds of oil, you will add to it, felwort, carline thistle, hart-wort long and round, tormentil, dictomnus, white sandal, put the whole into a glass matrass, which you will expose to the sun during ten days; then you will likewise boil it to the balneum maris, and press it very hard. You will moreover add to it these drugs; to wit, saffron, aloes, spiknard, rhubarb; of each six drachms; put it again in the sun during six days; then to the balneum maris; and having strained it as above, add to it one ounce and a half of good mithridate, and the oil will be done. It must be kept in bottles well stopped, to be made use of when necessary.

Virtues of this Oil.

It is a sovereign against venom; taken through the mouth; and has great virtues as a preventive against the plague, and against worms; the pulse and the region of the heart being anointed with it, which must

afterwards be covered with a warm cloth, until the patient gets into a perspiration.

Balneum Maris.

Manner of making the balneum maris. A large kettle full of water is put on the fire, and the matrass into it; the water in the kettle must boil in such a manner as to cause the water in the matrass to boil also. As the water first put into the kettle boils away, it must be replaced with other water, which must be put in little by little.

Of several drugs and simples, from which oil can be extracted, and of their virtues.

Here are besides some drugs and simples, which are used with success in medicine, to make oils proper for many diseases; there are also some that are likewise employed, without the aid of oil, as it will be seen.

Properties of the Yellow Water Flag.

The yellow water flag, cuts and subtilises the gross humours; given at the weight of seven drachms, it purges the gross phlegm, cures the belly-ache, it softens nature, relaxes and opens the veins, restores a new flesh to fistula, covers the bones that are without flesh, mundifies, appeases pains, and causes the freckles, and sun burns on the face, to disappear, it opens and evacuates the body through the lower part, cleanses the reins; and prevents any gravel from accumulating about them.

Virtues of Spiknard.

Spiknard is proper for the looseness and corrosions of the stomach; it restores the bowels to their proper order, stops the blood, takes off the swellings in tumours.

Of the Lavander, and its use in Medicine.

Lavander spike which is a bastard spikenard, is heating; two spoonfuls of water distilled from its flowers, restores the speech; cures the cardiac, passion, they are good against the swooning of the heart. The lavender spike oil, is of such a strong smell, that for that reason it is excluded from the apothecarys shop, otherwise it would destroy and draw to itself the smell of musk, amber, civet, ointment and aromatick drugs.

Of the properties of Asarabacca.

Asarabacca is a herb, whose leaves are like those of ivy, except that they are of a more round form; this herb is aperative, laxative; it is heating and drying, resolves, dissolves, and moves the thick humours; taken in infusion or with decoction, it dissipates the sciatick gout, and appeases the pains, of the joints, it removes the obstructions in the spleen, of the obstinate tumours that prevent its being cured. If in the access you rub the back bone of the patient with the oil of asarabacca, the chill will decrease immediately.

Of the Virtues of the Valerian.

The valerian, when pounded, appeases the strongest head-ache, discharges the reins, opens and cleanses the

opitations in the liver. The same, being chewed with mastick, draw the phlegm from the head, strengthens the brains, and evacuates the viscosities, that weakens the stomach.

Properties of the Cinnamon.

The cinnamon, cuts, and dissolves the superfluities of the body, strengthens the limbs, restores appetite, supports the noble parts, prevents the convulsions, and the contraction of nerves; is a preventive against the falling sickness, and sweetens the bad smell of the breath.

Properties of Cassia.

Cassia is a weak drug, lenitive, and which cause the gravel to come out from the reins, appeases the inflammations and erysipales, that come on the skin: its virtue does not go any further than the stomach, softens the belly, purifies the blood; it is resolute.

Virtues of Balsom.

The balsom ripens the crudities, cleanses the eye lids, digests the gross humours, and help those who breath with difficulty.

Of the Virtues of Sandal.

Sandal is the wood of a tree, that grows in the East and West Indies, there are three sorts of it, the palest, or citrine is the best, the white is next in quality, and the red is of the least value. The former is of a very sweet smell, the second is of a less smell, and the third has hardly any at all. Epithems are made of this wood

with rose water, to appease on the stomach, where it is applied, the heat of hot fevers.

The decoction of the moss is proper to refresh; but in order to give it a body, it must be mixed with oil. It stops vomitings, binds the bowels, and is used against the swoonings of the heart.

An epithem in medicine, is a topic remedy applied externally on the sick part, or a kind of a fomentation which serves to appease the extraordinary heat of the noble parts of the two inferior bellies.

Properties of Saffron.

Saffron gives a good colour to persons, it is maturative, and consequently very good to make a plaster; but its smell affects the head, and troubles the mind.

Of the virtues of Olive Oil.

The older, olive oil is, that is to say viscidous and glutinous, the better it is to glysterise and ease the pain of the iliack passion, or wind in the small guts. These persons who make use of it are rendered more supple and limber, and more easy to action, it likewise strengthens the gums.

Properties of the oil of Almonds.

The oil of almonds, takes the spots off the face, cures the noise in the ears. Such as the whistling and tinkling in that organ; cleanses the skin on the head that has been neglected of being combed, and opens the hard hearing. If the almonds are pounded with the skin on, the oil will retain the quality of the skin, and on that account loses its lenitive virtue, and reph.

ders the places through which it passes, hard. The oil of sweet almonds cures the roughness in the throat, and the lungs. The oil of bitter almonds causes the stone or gravel to come out, opens the appilations, and kills the worms in the body.

Virtues of the Oil of Walnuts.

The oil of walnuts cleanses the freckles and pustule on the face, and also black scars. It is good for bruises in the nerves, and contusions, it dissolves the king's evil, and is mundificative and abstersive.

Virtues of Laurel Oil.

The oil of laurel opens the veins, strengthens the nerves, softens, dissipates the cold megrim, releaves from the cholic, takes away the dimness of the eye sight. And this oil has the same virtue as that of lentise.

Properties of the Oil of Mastich.

The oil of mastich is good against the eminent hardness of the stomach, against the celiac passion, (that is to say the cholic); and the dysentery.

Of the virtues of Myrrh.

Good myrrh is smarting to the taste, pastils are made of it, whenever it is laid on one's tongue, it takes off the asperity of the artery of the lungs, and the hoarseness of the voice, dries up the dirt and filth that comes out of the ears. It is used in medicine for arteries, it being moderately abstersive. It cannot bear the heat of fire; therefore it is only mixed with the medicaments, but after they are taken off the fire.

Properties of Bdelium.

The Bdelium is a rosin or liquor of a tree, which being dissolved with spittle, fasting, resolves the tumours and natural abscesses, swellings, breaks the stone, is used in cases of rupture, windiness that go here and there about the knots of the nerves.

Virtues of the Frankincense.

Frankincense dissolves the dimness of the eyes, does cicatrise ulcers, and cover them with flesh, consolidates sores, takes off the warts, and the asperity of the skin.

Properties of the Manna.

The genuine manna throws out a regular smoke in a fine air, rising easily and of an agreeable smell; the counterfeit manna exhales an ugly smoke, black, thick, intermixed with stench that spoils its good smell and sweetness. The soot of frankincense stops the progress of cancers, it is the thick vapours of the incense that is collected in the top of a brass vessel, covered with a hole in the middle, in which frankincense is burnt with a slow fire.

The soot of myrrh and aloes, is made in the same manner.

The soot of pine is good for the inflammations and blearedness of the eyes. It deadens the corrupted humours, softens the corrosion of the stomach: and the pine apple broken and cooked; if five ounces of its decoction be taken, is proper for the phthisic.

Virtues of Camphire.

Camphire, which is the gum of a tree of the East

Indies, is good in liniment to prevent inflammations in ulcers, in collyrium against the inflammations of the eyes. rosin soot is proper for the corrosions in the corners of the eye and cures the crevices of the lips, and in the face.

Properties of the Rosin.

Rosin taken in decoction is proper for those persons who spit the rottenness which is between the breast and the lungs, and for the phthisic. It is specific when the glands that come at the end of the tongue, the uvula, and squinancy are anointed with it. If it is added to some corynth raisins, it breaks the carbuncle, modifies rotten ulcers. The soot of pitch gives a good colour to the face, it is very proper on liniments for the weeping eyes, pitch resolves likewise the tumours of the glands on the tongue.

Virtues of the Mummy.

The mummy is a medicinal drug, mixed with bitumen and pitch coming out of mountains and forests in Arabia, or other hot countries in the east.

Mummy, is good for the giddiness of the head, and for those persons whose mouth is turned crooked, it is excellent for persons subject to the falling sickness, but it must be mixed with terra sigillata. It cures the oldest and most obstinate head ache, it must be applied to the nose and it dissolves them; it stops the blood and does a great deal of good in inward exulcerations.

Virtues of the Cypress Tree.

Cypress leaves bruised, are good for many diseases, its apples are gathered three times a year.

The cypress possesses as much acrimony and heat as is necessary to conduct it to the bottom; and to cause its acidity to penetrate without any corrosiveness. It consumes the hidden humours, mouldy, and rotten in ulcers, and does not attract any other humours.

Properties of the Juniper Tree.

The ashes of the juniper tree bark, cleanses the leprosy, and is good against the bite of scorpions and vipers. The gum of juniper tree dries up fistulas.

Virtues of the Cedar Tree.

Cedria, that is to say, the resinous liquor that comes out of the great cedar tree, is called the life of the dead, and the dead of living, for it preserves dead bodies, and corrupts the living bodies: snakes never go near those persons who anoint themselves with it, the wood of that tree is not subject to be worm-eaten. Medicament with cedar performs great operations, it is putrefactive and corrosive; for it causes soft and delicate flesh to rot. It being laid in a hollow tooth, it not only ease the pains, but the tooth is broken on account of the vehement heat that this resinous liquor possesses.

Virtues of the Laurel Tree.

The laurel tree, like the cedar, facilitates the fatus to come out of the womb, and accelerates the operation; it relieves from the heat and other indispositions of the liver. If sulphur be applied on the leaves of this tree, and rubbing them together, they will create fire.

Properties of the dictamnus.

The white dictamnus is good for debilitated stomachs and for those persons afflicted with a shortness of breath. The root of the reed, alone draw out the prickles of the body; the thin hair, and the cotton of the head of the reed, renders deaf, if it gets into ones ears.

Virtues of the Tamarind.

Tamarind is a strong fruit, that grows on a tree in the East and West Indies, similar to dates, it grows amongst stagnated water; there are two sorts, the tame and the wild, the tame or cultivated, bears its fruit like a nutgall.

The tamarind is proper for the diseases of the spleen and for the unswelling.

Properties of the Ebony.

Ebony is the wood of a tree of the size of an old oak, to which it resembles by its heart and the sap, but which is of a very black colour, which colour is the cause of its value.

This wood can be subtilely polished on a grinding stone, becomes as smooth as horn. Its scrapings and saw dust, are used in eye salves, and for dry diseases and asperities: it cleanses the web in the eye apple, and cures the pustulas, and ulcers that are in it.

Virtues of the Sassaparilla.

Sassaparilla, is a root from the West Indies, which is sovereign against the soft swellings, it dissolves them without causing any pain, it creates a great perspiration, and cures the outward and pocky diseases.

Virtues of the Lignum Vita.

The lignum vita is a wood that comes from the Indies, whose hardness and weight are extraordinary; it is made use of as a heating, it rarefys, attenuates and excites perspiration and urine.

The lignum vita wine is proper for the petuila.

Virtues of Roses.

The juice of roses, relieves from the palpitation of the heart in clearing out the humours that disturb it; this is one of the number of mild medicaments. Muskat roses purge slowly without any cuttings or struggles. The rosat syrup is wonderful for tertian agues.

Properties of the Agnus Castus.

Agnus castus, is a shrub, that some time grows as high as a tree, it bears a fruit similar to pepper.

Agnus custus drives away all venomous animals. It has been so named by botanists, because the ladies of Athens, who made profession of chastity, touched the leaves of agnus custus during the sacrifices to ceres.

Virtues of the Willow Tree.

Ashes made with the wood of the willow tree, soaked in vinegar, cures the callus, callosity, enlivens the dead skin on the body. The liquors that comes out of that tree after the incision or when it blossoms is gathered up, and that liquor being congealed, clears the eye sight. The leaves of the willow, consolidate new sores; for it is desiccative, without mordication, it being possessed of a little astriction.

Properties of Cherries.

Fresh cherries, loosen the bowels, and when dry they are binding.

Virtues of Quinces.

Quinces are of great assistance to those who spit a corrupted matter and blood from the breast. This fruit is excellent for a debilitated stomach; when raw, cataplasms are made of it for many diseases.

Properties of the Dragon's Blood.

The genuine dragon's blood, is the juice or gum of a tree that is called anchyse, and grows in Africa.

An artificial sort of it, is made with sandal, or else with cherry or almond tree gum, dissolved and boiled in the tincture of Brazil wood.

The dragon's blood stops the blood in sores, and is excellent to reunite, join and close up bruises and broken bones.

Virtues of several kinds of Oil.

The thick part and sediments of oil, is proper to ripen a postumes, it causes the skin when it has been scratched, and hurt, closing up so nicely, that no mark of a sore is left.

The oil of mulberry is binding and hardening, it is commonly used in the medicaments that cicatrise, it is used also for burns. pustules, that comes about the body, for crevices and hard wrinkles, and for all which is susceptible of being closed and shut up.

The oil or ointment rosat, fills up the deep ulcers, and helps to restore the flesh in them.

Manner of making the Oil Rosat, or of other smelling herbs.

Take a very clear glass phial, and put in, two thirds of what it contains of olive or sweet oil, and fill up the other third with fresh roses or other herbs which you wish to make oil of. You must afterwards well close the phial, and expose it to the sun, during three or four days, then you will take it out of the sun, and take the roses or other herbs out of the phial, in pressing out the oil that might remain in them; put the oil in the phial, fill it up again with other fresh roses, and expose it to the sun four other days; then take it out, and get the oil out of the roses as before, and continue to do so in the same way, by putting other roses until four or five times, and you will have oil of as good a smell as rose itself.

Properties of the Amaracin Ointment.

The Amaracin ointment, is excellent for wounds in nerves and muscles. When it is applied with lint; it causes the eschar to fall off, opens the hemorrhoides and heals cuts.

Virtues of the Pine Tree bark.

The pine tree bark is excellent for superficial ulcers which are even with the skin, it does not cut the flesh. When it is incorporated with syrup of myrtle, it cicatrises entirely the ulcers in delicate bodies, that cannot bear strong things; and being mixed with vitriol, it stops the corrosive ulcers.

Properties of Pitch.

Pitch ripens cold tumours, creates a new flesh in

sorcs, and has an abstersive virtue proper to mundify and consolidate sores.

Virtues of the Poplar Tree.

The poplar tree produces a root, that is sovereign in emollient plasters, if ulcers are sprinkled with the worm eaten dust or rottenness of old poplar trees, it cicatrises and mundifies them, prevents the flesh from being gnawed around them; and not only that, rottenness, but the worm itself that breeds therein, does heal up sores.

Properties of Gum Elemi.

It is in pharmacy, a gum that runs out of the olive tree, the gum clemi is sovereign in the ointments and plasters, for wounds in the head.

Virtues of the Sumach.

The sumach is a tree like a small shrub tree, it grows plentifully in the county of Volga. It is otherwise called, (trangulon,) because it is very astringent.

Sumach powder, applied in cataplasms, prevents inflammations in fractured bones. The berries drank in decoction, stops the bloody flux and the dysentery.

Of the Hydrophobia.

Rage or madness is a disease that changes man into a brute, so that he possesses hardly any thing belonging to man. Canine madness is the most considerable. There are nevertheless other animals besides the dogs, that are subject to madness. No one has ever been able to this present time, to explain what it is. Some persons have endeavoured to do it by the

means of ideas, and appear to have come the nearest to the object, but they do not satisfy a mind fond of a plain and sensible philosophy.

The signs of a began rage, are unquietness and anger, without any manifest cause; the patient complains of being incommodated with the air that surrounds him, weariness of his body, of a difficulty of acting, and of divers impediments; he is solitary, he is always murmuring, and avoids the light, if he feels any ticklings, stickings or pains in the wounded part.

When madness is perfect, the limbs are stretched, and the body is longer by a kind of convulsions, the face is inflamed, the patient is uneasy, he perspires and his eyes are frightful, sometimes he barks like a dog, and twists his mouth.

Madness is very difficult to cure, its laven that remains in the body a long time, kills all at once, commonly three or four days after the Hydrophobia has began. If much blood is come out of the wound, and if it be well cleansed, the Hydrophobia may be prevented from taking part, but if the wound has been too soon consolidated, it is to be feared that the Hydrophobia will take place. However here follows some remedies, that must be resorted to, for the cure of so dangerous a disease.

Receipt, for the bite of a Mad Dog.

Take of the leaf of a tender bud of rue, half a large tea cup full, when cut quite small, the cup to hold about a quarter of a pint beer measure, take the same quantity of large box, or common garden box, cut this small, and nine leaves of red sage, cut small, let them

be without blemish. Take half a pint of new wheat meal from the mill, or good fine flour, and about one table spoonful of yeast, mix it together as dough; take one third of it in new milk each morning.

This quantity for a man or woman; the same quantity for a sheep, hog, or dog; but for a cow or horse, take one cup full of rue cut small, and the same of box, but only nine leaves of sage; give this in milk or some other liquid.

Half this quantity will do of the rue and box for a colt or calf, but nine leaves of the sage.

Some men have been cured when mad. In such a case take a tea cup full of rue and one of box, and nine leaves of sage, boil it well in a pint of milk, and give it as quick as possible.

Half this quantity of rue and box, for a small child, but in all cases no more or less than nine leaves of sage.

This remedy is taken from the Medical and Chirurgical Review, a work of much celebrity in London, it is attested that after an experience of thirty eight years it was never known to fail of a cure.

Another for the same.

At Urdina, in Fruili, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, got intelligence of this event at Urdina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

A cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.

Doctor Demoneta, Physician ordinary to his Polish Majesty. The Doctor advises to cover the wound with fresh earth, or with stuff to imbibe the saliva of the animal, and then to wash it with water. At the same time, warm half a pound of butter in four times the quantity of vinegar, and when the wound is well cleaned, apply a compress of linen, steeped in that mixtur, and moisten it very often with the same for nine days; after which time you may safely remove the compress, and cure the wound in the usual way, during the time the vinegar is used outwardly, the patient must take internally four times a day, in doses of an ounce and an half of vinegar, warmed with a little fresh butter, and his common drink for at least fifteen days must be pure water, a little vinegar, and juice of citron. Strong liquor is very hurtful, as is any emotion of anger or impatience. Docter Domeneta, has used the same remedy against the bites of vipers, and other venomous reptiles, and always with success. He has prevented the hydrophobia in more than sixty persons; and many other physicians who have followed his method, have found it equally efficacious. It is remarkable that in Italy, vinegar has also been lately discovered to be a remedy for this dreadful disorder.

The elecampane root is to be employed and always succeed to cure the hydrophobia.

Another receipt for Hydrophobia.

This simple and safe remedy, consists of a table spoonful of onion juice, over which sulphur has been

sprinkled, administered as soon as possible after a person has been bitten, and continued according to the progress, the malady, may have made previous to its application, every half or quarter of an hour, until it proves an emetic, if the vomiting should be considerable, it may be then mixed with water. The person should be desired to eat as many raw onions as he possibly can.

The wound should be scarified and the edges burnt, sulphur should then be put to the burnt parts, and the whole wound be covered with slices of onions, which should be kept mixt with onion juice.

If the above treatment should be persevered in for three or four days, abstaining from wine or spirituous liquors, and salt provisions, all danger will be passed.

If the patient should have become so much diseased as to render approach dangerous, raw onions should be thrown at him, which he will probably eagerly devour, and thus facilitate the application of the remedy.

If any of the patients saliva should fall on the hands of the attendants, it ought immediately to be wiped away with linen dipt in vinegar in which onions have been steeped:

It is advisable, in all cases, that a physician should attend. This remedy applied in every stage of the malady will be attended always with the most happy effect.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

Gather the leaves of a plant commonly called scull-cap, that grows about the borders of ponds and on the bank of rivers, and flowers in August, about the end of July; dry them carefully in the shade; and after being pulverised, sift the powder through a hair

sieve, and put it in bottles, well corked for use, as soon as a person has been bit by a mad dog, he must take a gill four times a day, every other day, of the tea, made by pouring a pint of boiling water on a table spoonful of the dry herb or powder; and the day it is omitted, he must take a tea spoonful of the flour of sulphur, in the morning, fasting, and at bed time, in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours; continuing the prescription for three weeks.

To cattle or horses, give four times the quantity prescribed for a man.

Its Virtues.

It is a good astringent; and has been found an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast. This remedy has never failed in one instance, when applied according to the above prescription.

The scull-cap is a perennial plant, and rises about two feet in height. Leaves are on a square stem, opposite each other, the same as buneset, and spear shaped towards the end. Flowers blue or rather of a violet colour.

An excellent remedy that has been experienced during many centuries, to preserve from madness both man and beast's that have been bitten by mad animals.

Whenever any one has been bitten by a mad animal, and that there be a wound; it must in the first place be well cleansed, by scraping it with some kind of iron instrument, which must never afterwards be used for cutting any thing to eat; then the wound must be well

washed and bathed with luke warm water and white wine, into which a pinch of salt, or as much as you can take with your thumb and two fingers out of a salt seller, must be well mixed and dissolved. The sore being well cleansed; take rue, sage, and wild daisy, flowers and leaves, such as grow in fields and meadows, (if you can procure them) one pinch of each, or more in proportion to the wound, but more of the daisy than of any others. Take likewise some sweet briar roots, of the most tender in proportion, and if you can procure some Spanish scorzonera, take some of its roots and chop them with those of the sweet briar, very small; but separately, and add to it five or six cloves of garlick.

First, pound the sweet briar roots and sage in a mortar, and when these two things are well pounded, put and pound again in the same mortar all the rest, rue, daisies, garlick, and scorzonera with a pinch of coarse salt, or else more of fine salt; mixing well the whole together, and making of all this a thick substance. This being done, apply on the wound some of it in form of a cataplasm, and if it should happen that the wound is very deep, it will be proper before the application of the cataplasm to drop some of the juice in it. The cataplasm must be well tied up on the wound, and left in that situation until the next day.

This being done, there will remain about the size of an egg of the thick sediment over which you must put half a glass of white wine, or claret wine, and having well mixed the whole with the pestle in the mortar, strain it through a linen cloth, and press well a

the juice out of it, in order to give it to the patient to drink, fasting, and make him wash after his mouth with wine and water, to take off the bad taste. This drink is necessary, to prevent the venom from attacking the heart, and to expel it, in case it has already taken root. The patient must neither eat nor drink, but three hours after taking this beverage.

It will not be necessary, on the following day, to wash the sore as was done on the first day, but you must at least during nine days, apply to it a cataplasm of the same thick substance, and the patient must take likewise the same portion, fasting, which might be continued longer without any danger; but there would be a danger in case the venom had not been entirely expelled, which would be the case, if the application was discontinued before the expiration of the nine days. After this period, if the wound is not entirely cured, you may after that time dress it as a common sore, until a perfect cure.

For the cure of animals that have been bitten by some other mad animals, the same remedy must be applied, except that milk must be used instead of wine, because beasts do not like wine.

Of all the ingredients we have just mentioned, there is not one but is very common. The bark of the roots of the scorzonera, which is a sort of salsify or goat's-beard, is black; it is excellent against all kinds of venom; likewise against the bite of vipers, and other mad animals, but it is not absolutely necessary, neither is the sweet briar root, the other ingredients alone being sufficient.

Another valuable remedy against the bite of Mad Dogs, or other Venomous Animals.

Take some galega or goat's-rue, pound it and take the juice from it, the patient must drink a large spoonful of it; the sore must at the same time be washed with wine, after having previously scraped the bite in order to take off the foam that might have remained on it, then you put some of the juice on the sore, and the grounds over it. Which treatment must be continued during nine successive days.

*Receipt for a syrup for the hives.
from the Philadelphia Medical Museum.*

From the misfortune of having all my children, five in number, from their birth, subject to attacks of trachitis or the hives, I found it very necessary to turn my particular attention to that disease. All the common remedies, as syrup of squills, decoction of seneca, as have been found of little advantage, at length I fell upon the plan of combining the virtues of the remedies most celebrated, into the form of a syrup, which I denominated hive syrup; and whilst engaged in the drug business, I compounded it largely as an article of sale, as I have been frequently asked for it, by those who have in their families experienced its efficacy, I have here given the receipt, which will enable every one at a trifling expense to prepare it for themselves, as a domestic medicine. It is far superior to every other form of hive syrup I have ever tried, and is equally superior to them in common colds, hooping coughs and

those other complaints for which syrup of squills, &c. are so constantly employed, I may add, that as it sometimes ferments in the hot months, all that is necessary, is merely to boil it down a little, which prevents the continuance of the fermentative process, without diminishing the efficacy of the remedy.

RECEIPT.

Seneca root, bruised, squills dried and bruised, of each half a pound, water eight pounds; boil it together over a slow fire, till the water is half consumed, strain off the liquor, and then add of strained honey, four pounds; boil the honey and the strained liquor to six pounds, or to the consistence of a syrup, and add to every pound of this syrup sixteen grains of tartar emetic, that is, one grain to the ounce.

The dose varies from ten drops to one or more teaspoonfuls, every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the age, or the violence of the disease.

It operates by purging, vomiting, and sweat.

Any quantity may be made at a time; using the ingredients in the above proportion.

Receipt for the Hooping Cough.

Take one fourth of a pint of sweet, or olive oil, the same quantity of common leeks, cut them fine, and simmer them moderately two or three hours; add honey sufficient to make it palatable: half a table spoonful a potion for an adult: if taken four or five times a day, it will in a few days remove this distressing disorder.

Another experienced receipt for the same.

Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar, in a gill of water, and ten grains of cochineal finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar; give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful, four times a day; with a spoonful of barley water after it, to a child of two years old, half a table spoonful four times a day, and from four years, upwards, a spoonful may be taken: boiled apples put into warm milk may be the chief food.

The relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or six days.

The above is strongly recommended to parents for a fair trial of its efficacy.

Receipt for a cold.

Take yellow amber, throw one handful of it on a chafing dish, and receive the vapour in your mouth. It will stop the cause of a cold that runs through the nose or mouth.

Another very simple for the same.

Take two glasses of luke warm water in the morning, three hours after, two other glasses, and two glasses more on going to bed, this will happily disengage a cold, and cure it in a short time.

A receipt to cure the Itch and Grattelle.

Take some wild patience roots, scrape them, and take off the cord that is inside, chop the roots very fine, and pound it as much as possible in a marble mortar; add to it some fresh butter, and mix both together, so that it be reduced like an ointment; the patient must

rub himself with it in the evening before a fire, and go to bed pretty warm, to excite a little perspiration; he will get cured in three or four days.

Another for the same.

Take the juice of one lime, the same quantity of rose water, and a bit of fresh butter, then, melt the whole together, adding to it a small quantity of sulphur in powder, which you will mix well; boil the whole on the fire, until the consistency of an ointment; the patients wrists and pitts must be rubed with it, every evening until cured.

Another for the same.

It is a water, the composition whereof is made thus, one quart of plantain water, one pint of rose water, one gill of orange flower water, and one ounce of sublimate in powder. Put the whole into a new pot, and boil it to the consumption of one pint, then put this water into a glass bottle, to make use of it in washing the itch with which you may be afflicted.

Another tried remedy for the Itch.

Take one handful of tobacco leaves, one handful of common salt, two of sulphur in powder, one quart of good vinegar, infuse the whole together during twenty four hours, in a new glazed pot, on some hot ashes. The patient must be rubed with it three successive evenings, taking care always to warm it; and on the fourth evening, he must be well washed with some herbs, such as sage, thym, &c. which must be well boiled. There is no itch that will withstand this remedy; it having always been used with success.

To take off the inflammations.

It has been experienced, that the tincture of black lead, mixed with oil of roses, had a very good effect, or

Salt prunellæ or chrystal mineral, dissolved and melted in common water. Likewise

Common salt, dissolved in plantain or in night shade, had also a very good effect.

For the inflammation of the Reins.

Take oil of roses, one drachm, nenufar oil, two drachms; white wax washed with rose water, and melted two drachms; mix the whole together, and make an ointment of it, which you make use of in anointing the region of the reins.

A cooling Glyster, made use of with success for inflammations.

Take one pound of veal, cut it in small pieces, and put it in an earthen pot, which will hold two quarts of water, boil it down to one quart, this will suffice for two glysters; one of them must be taken in the evening on going to bed, three hours after supper, the second glyster must be taken on the following day, if the weather be not too hot, because veal water does not keep.

Receipt for Indigestion and Lubricity of the bowels.

Take one ounce of dried orange peel, finely powdered; divide it into scruples, and take one scruple at a time, in any manner; the best is, perhaps to drink a glass of wine after it. If you mix cinnamon or nut-

megs with the powder, it were not worse; but it will be more bulky, and no more troublesome. This is a medicine not disgusting, not costly, easily tried, and if not found useful, easily left off. Do not take too much in haste; a scruple once in three hours, or about five scruples a day, will be sufficient to begin, or less, if you find any aversion. Best without sugar; if syrup, old syrup of quinces, but even that I do not like; I think better of conserve of sloes.

Of the Jaundice.

The Jaundice is a collection of heterogoneus particles, in the body of the blood, which being separated from it, by the fermentation, acquire different extraneous colours. By that state, they are discharged with the urine, or fixed in the solid parts to which they communicate their colour.

There are two species of Jaundice; the yellow and the black; the former is more easy to cure than the latter. The Jaundice when joined to the liver or spleen, is often incurable, and often turns into a mortal dropsy.

Let us now proceed with the remedies that have been experienced in curing it.

A specific remedy for the Jaundice.

It must be observed that many of the remedies that have been given for the dropsy, are administered with the same success in this disease; such as are the spirits of cresses, and extract of aloes, the dose of which is the same as has been said. We give nevertheless for the jaundice, particularly the following remedies.

The volatile salt of vipers, of deer horns, of urine and of tartar, from six grains to sixteen ditto.

The volatile spirits of salt ammoniac and urine from six drops to twenty ditto.

Spirits of turpentine, from four drops to ten ditto.

Extract of the balm mint, from one scruple, to one drachm.

Water of the same plant from one ounce to six ditto.

Water and tincture of cinnamon, from one drachm, to three ditto.

Spirits of cocklearia, from six drops to one drachm.

Besides these remedies, which are also of a great help to provoke the women's courses. Here follow others, which are not less useful.

Another receipt for the Jaundice.

Take some goose dung, and soak it in some white wine during twenty four hours, then strain the whole, put a little sugar in it, and the patient must take this potion.

Another for the same.

Cook a whole lime, under hot ashes; then cut it, and put it to soak in white wine; which the patient must drink in the morning, fasting, add some saffron to it.

For the jaundice on the face, proceeding from the overflowing of the Gall.

Take a large white onion, in which you will make a hole on the germ, in throwing the green part away; put in that hole, the size of a chesnut of good treacle, that must be incorporated with half an ounce of saffron pounded: bake it slowly before the fire, but take care it is not burnt or roasted, or get dirty amongst the ash-

es. When it will be done, put it in a white linen, and press well the juice out of it; the patient must drink it in the morning, fasting, and during twenty days. The jaundice and paleness will disappear.

Wine into which some valerian has been boiled, possesses the same virtue in curing the liver and spleen; if the patient drink some of it in the morning, fasting.

Another excellent remedy for the Jaundice.

Take two drachms of crocus mortis or prepared steel dust, powder of cinnamon, half a drachm, white sugar, two drachms, reduce the whole in powder, and the patient must take it in the morning, fasting.

A simple but effectual cure for the yellow Jaundice.

Parch Indian corn, and eat freely of it; I have known this to cure when no other medicine would; I am a witness of three who have been perfectly cured by making use of the above. If you think proper you may with safety insert this in your collection for the good of humanity.

A. R. M.

Receipt for the same.

Take a large handful of the bark of the black alder, scraped or cut small, boil it in a quart of sound hard cider; let the patient drink freely of it when cold, if he has strength to ride frequently on horse back, the cure will be more speedily effected.

The black alder, is to be found in swampy low grounds, and may be known by its having a black bark, with small white spots on it, and bearing blossoms resembling a mul berry.

Receipt to restore motion, to a contracted joint.

Take the yelks, of eggs, from which the whole of the white has been carefully extracted; add one tea-spoonful of running water, to each yelk, well beat up; then make a decoction of three kinds of bitter herbs, well boiled; if the contraction be in an arm or leg, dip a piece of flannel in the decoction, and lay it on the part affected; and as soon as it cools, have another piece of flannel ready to apply, repeating it four or five times successively, and as the pores are open, apply the egg plentifully, and then tie it up with a linen cloth. This process, must be repeated two or three times a day, which will, with divine permission, perform a radical restoration of the joint, in some instances, six weeks close application has proved effectual, and in others it has required twelve.

The writer of the above, having met with a violent fracture some time hence, of a compound fracture in his legs, which had nearly cost his life, by a mortification; he was compell'd to lay ten weeks in one position with his leg, which had so drawn up his sinews under his knee, that the capula or knee-pan, sunk downwards, and prevented his foot from touching the ground, by near a foot; the physicians could find no remedy, and he was given up as incurable. He then tried many experiments, without effect, until by accident he found in a magazine the part above mentioned, concerning the egg, to which he added the fumigation, and in six weeks his leg was happily restored to perfect use. Since which, four other persons, who had limbs in the same contracted state, have followed his directions, and have had the use of their limbs perfectly restored. As he

looked up with a sincere gratitude, to a kind providence for so essential a favour, he thinks it a duty incumbent on him to make it known, for the benefit of mankind.

For the same more simple.

Take one egg, and blow all the white out, then put the yolks into a cup, and add thereto one tea-spoonful of soft water; beat it well, then rub the sinews of the joint affected well with it once or twice a day, and rap a linnen rag around the joint, and so continue until cured.

Infallible cure for the Lock Jaw.

Dip the part afflicted in a quantity of warm lye, as strong as possible; but if it be a part of the body, which cannot be immersed, rub the part afflicted with a flannel soaked in the lye. This has been tried with repeated success, and has never failed in one instance.

Another for the same.

Take soft soap and chalk, scraped fine, equal parts, mix and apply every fifteen minutes to the parts, if occasioned by a nail.

Or fill a pipe with tobacco, and cover the bowl with a rag, and blow the smoke through the stem into the part affected.

Receipt to repair the liver when unpure.

Take one handful of smallage, the same quantity of sage, rue, and colt's foot, pound it well, afterwards, put into it one quart of white wine, then strain the whole through a cloth. Let the patient take of it

during three days, on the morning, fasting; and let him not eat for two hours after, if the patient has but very little liver, this remedy will render it whole, and dissipate at the same time the redness of the face..

Of the Leprosy.

The leprosy, is the general obstruction of all the glands of the skin, or else, of some parts only. There are in the leprosy scales like bran, this white scale, is followed with a great itching. There is a sort of leprosy which physicians name ellephantiasis, it is more dangerous than the former, because the salts that are the cause of it, possess more acrimony; it is commonly followed with scabs and tubercles, ugly spots and ulcers all over the body.

The leprosy begins at first, with a heaviness all over the body; the patient is stupid, dull, sleepy, sad, sorrowful, his sleep is disturbed, and is agitated with many other symptoms, a description of which would be too tedious to give at this time.

The leprosy is contagious, and when it is followed with bad symptoms, it is often incurable; whereas, if none of these dangerous prognostics appear, and the patient be young and strong, a cure may be expected.

Receipt for the Leprosy.

Nothing better, nor more sovereign can be employed against this disease than the powder and fat of vipers, experience having shown its good effects on a great number of occasions.

Properties of the lentise or mastic tree.

The lentise, is a tree very well known; it is astringent, and stops the complaint in the bowels. This tree produces, in Italy, the mastick, which is very proper for certain cures, that require of being resolved, such as pimple and obstinate boils.

An excellent remedy against deafness.

The juice of cabbage, mixed with luke warm wine, and dropt in the ear, affords a wonderful relief against deafness, that may come through causes of sickness.

Of Lethargic.

The lethargic is a deep drowsiness, with a slow fever in which the patient falls a sleep; and if he is awakened, he falls into a sleep again; he is stupid, and without memory, for, when he is awakened, and questions put to him, he only answers at random.

Remdies to cure the Lethargic.

Rectified oil of lignum vitæ, given from two to six drops.

The volatile spirits of salt ammoniac, from six to twenty drops.

Soluble tartar emetic, from four to twenty grains.

Syrup and wine emetic, from half an ounce to two or three ounces.

Spirits of tobacco, from two drachms, to six ditto.

The volatile salts of vipers, deer horns, ivory, human blood, urine, human skull, from six to fifteen or sixteen grains, and generally all the other remedies that have been given for the apoplexy, which are also proper for the palsy and the falling sickness.

ON NERVES.

Receipt for bruised Nerves.

Take some deer grease or marrow, and melt it with French brandy, then rub the painful parts with it.

Receipt for pains in nerves, even when they are drawn up, or swelled.

Take some red snails and ground worms, if possible, out of a burial ground, because they are the best; they must be well washed, so that no dirt remains about them. Then take some olive oil, with six ounces of virgin wax, and cook the whole together in a small earthen pot over a slow fire, in always stirring it, until consumed like an ointment, then strain it through a white linen cloth, and put it into pots, and keep good for use as long as you please.

Manner of using this Ointment.

To make use of it, the sick part must be rubbed before the fire, a warm cloth must be applied over it, and kept as warm as possible. This ointment has always been experienced with the greatest success.

If virgin wax cannot be had, you may use new wax.

FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

Receipt for the Scrofula or kings evil, and other diseases that proceed from the tumefied glands of the misentery.

Take six drachms of senna in powder.

Half an ounce of gummy turbith.

Half an ounce of gum ammoniac.

Half an ounce of steel-dust, prepared with sulphur.

Three drachms of tamarind salt.

Three drachms of diaphoretic mineral.

Three drachms of sweet mercury.

Two drachms of trochique alhandal.

Reduce the whole to very fine powder, that you will mix with a sufficient quantity of peach flower syrup, to make of it an opiate.

Every morning during three or four months, the patient must take two drachms of this opiate, and a broth immediately after.

Another receipt for the same.

Take roots of round aristolochy, and some white sugar, of each two ounces; boil them in three pints of white wine, and reduce them to two pints, and often wash with it the afflicted parts.

After having washed it thus, apply on it, some of Paracelse's divine plaster.

Ptisan or tea to be made use of as a drink by persons under a treatment for the king's evil.

It is made with the roots of the blind nettle, two ounces, and one ounce of scorzonera roots, or viper's grass; boil the whole with eight pounds of water until reduced one third.

To purge them.

In a glass of this tea, soak and infuse the weight of half an ounce of senna, with a little liquorice, after having strained it, mix with it one ounce of pale rose syrup, and give it to the patient.

Another Opiate for the King's Evil.

Take roots of the large and small blind nettle, half an ounce of each; senna and turbith powder, two drachms; aloes and myrrh in powder, one drachm of each; prepared steel dust half an ounce; mix the whole with some peach flower syrup, and make of it an opiate, the dose of which will be from three drachms to half an ounce; add to every dose twenty grains sweet mercury or calomel, six grains of crude mercury, ten grains of crystal mineral, which you will give to the patient in boluss's every day, until a cure is performed.

Another for the same.

*Made use of by M. M. Guenaud, Doctor in Medicine,
and Physician to the Poor.*

Take hamech confection, one ounce; universal confection, four ounces; turbith powder, three drachms; prepared mercury, two drachms; mix the whole with pale rose syrup, and make of it an opiate, of which the patient must take two drachms every other day, and afterwards, a glass of the tea mentioned herewith which will likewise be his ordinary drink.

TEA.

Esquine or China radix roots, cut into pieces, half an ounce; strawberry roots, two ounces; boil the whole in six pounds of water, until reduced one fourth part.

Another for the same.

It is made with senna leaves in powder, one ounce; cream of tartar, salt of polychrest, six drachms of each; turbith and prepared steel dust, half an ounce of each; calomel three drachms; balm and sandal citrine, one drachm of each; reduce the whole to powder, which you will well incorporate together with prepared honey, in sufficient quantity, of which you will give the patient twice a week during two months, from four scruples to two drachms, and giving him afterwards, a glass of tea made with salsaparilla.

Receipt of M. d'Estelloy's Plaster for the King's Evil.

Take olive or sweet oil, eight ounces, sugar of lead, four ounces, and let the whole boil until it is black.

Another plaster for the King's Evil, by the same.

Arsenic sublimate, one ounce, gold litharge and roche allum, one drachm of each; five horse beans burnt; the whole put in powder, mix with it wheat flour and good vinegar, and make up of it a soft dough, which you will dry in the sun, and it is to be applied on the disease during twenty four hours. You may add to it such a quantity of opium, as you may think proper.

Another well tried remedy for the same.

You may likewise, for the same disease, take spirits of cresses, from fifteen drops to one drachm.

Vitriolous tartar, from ten to thirty grains.

Spirits of cocklearia, from six to twenty drops.

Salt of tartar, from six to fifteen grains.

Rosin of jalop, from four to twelve grains.

Bezoar animal, from six to twenty grains, or

The large blind nettle in decoction; either of those remedies have great properties against this complaint.

Preparation of the Seed of Juniper Berries.

They must be gathered between the fifteenth day of August and September, because at that time they are ripe, and have all their strength; you must choose the blackest ones, and soak them during two or three days in some of the best claret wine, or in French brandy, so as to cover the seeds one inch. They may likewise be soaked in an equal quantity of white wine, and French brandy. As soon as the seeds are well imbibed with the wine or brandy, let them dry slowly in the sun, or near the fire, between two white cloths, or on some paper, and keep them in a box well shut up: while you are drying them, you may add to them some sugar in powder. Three, four, or five of these seeds are to be taken morning and evening; they must be swallowed without being chewed.

Virtues and use of the Juniper berries.

These seeds preserve the eye sight, strengthen the brains and breast, dissipates the winds, help digestion, dissolve the stone and gravel, excite the urine, stop the trembling of the limbs, give good breath, purify the blood, expel melancholy, renders man gay, excite appetite, and preserves health. It is likewise used in cases of palsy, epilepsy, or falling sickness, for pains

caused by the gout, against a fever, and to drive all venom out of the body; it is moreover a specific against the plague, and other contagious diseases.

WONDERFUL COLLECTION,

Of several specific Ointments to cure many diseases.

Divine ointment, admirable for its virtues.

Original receipt, first preparation.*

Sugar of lead, four ounces.

Gold litharge, two ounces.

Myrrh, two ounces.

Camphoir, half an ounce.

Good olive oil, eight ounces.

The whole reduced to fine powder.

Put the oil on a slow fire in a new and well glazed pan or pot; as soon as it begins to simmer, put little by little the sugar of lead into it, and stir the whole with a wooden spatula; the sugar of lead being dissolved, mix likewise with it and little by little, the gold litharge, always stirring. As soon as the ointment begins to become yellow, continue to boil it slowly always stirring until it thickens, and turns of a tawny colour; then take the pan or pot off the fire, and soon after put the myrrh into it, always stirring during half a quarter of an hour; in short, mix with it the camphoir little by little, stirring likewise, in order to incorporate it well, and when it will be so, cover the pan or pot with a napkin, to preserve the smell and strength of these two last drugs.

* The second preparation will be found hereafter in the article of Plaster.

Properties of this Ointment.

This divine ointment cures cancers, king's evil, noli metangere, gangrene, fistula lacrymales, the malignant ulcer in the leg, how old soever they may be, and wounds inflicted with iron, pains in the arms and legs, gouty pains; it resolves the diseases proceeding from the gout, the megrim, and the tooth ach; if a plaster of this ointment be applied on the arteries of the temples, it discovers and brings to a head, complaints that are concealed or inward, without any incision being made. Whenever the disease is great, it is necessary to put on a fresh plaster every day, otherwise a plaster may last three days. It moreover cures the chilblains in the heels, corns about the feet, ringworms, itch, hemorrhoides, draws out of the wound balls, splinters, &c. and breaks abscesses, &c. &c.

A Sovereign Ointment for the Eyes.

Take some male hog's lard, and let it soak during four days in spring water, changing the water morning and evening; after which you will melt it in water, and let it get cold; then you must take three ounces of that said lard, and put it to soak in rose water during half a day. Afterwards, put three gills of good white wine into a bason or pan, in which you will extinguish a bit of lapis calaminaris, of the size of a turkey hen's egg. When the wine is cold, wash the grease or hog's lard in it, twelve different times, for this reason, you must have twelve pots, in each of them the grease or lard must be well washed, stirring and beating it hard with a spoon, every time you are washing it, that being done, take one ounce of prepared tutty hæmatites in powder,

two scruples, aloes, twelve grains, pearls four grains; put all the powder with the grease or lard, mixing them well together; when this is done, put the ointment in a pot, fill it up with water of red roses, and keep it well covered.

To extinguish the lapis calaminaris, put it on the fire, and let it get red hot; then, take it up with the tongs, put it in the wine, and take it out, either in pieces or otherwise, and let it get hot again, on the fire, to extinguish it afterwards in the same wine, and continue to do so during twelve times. You pour the wine out, and when it is cool in such a manner that the stone remains in the bottom of the bason or pan; and having divided it into twelve parts, as it has been said, you will wash the lard or grease in the wine twelve times.

This ointment is made use of, for all fluxions in the eyes; a small quantity of it must be taken, and on going to bed, you must rub very slowly with it the extremity of the eye lids.

An experienced Ointment for Tetters and Ring-Worms.

Take the second bark of some elder sticks, and scrape as much as a handful, take afterwards, half a pound of fresh butter, and put the whole into a kettle, boil it until the second bark is burnt into a coal and in powder, and the butter be likewise black and burnt, then, press it, and having added to it the size of a walnut of white wax, put it on the fire a little longer time, always stirring it, when it will be almost melted, add to it a small quantity of sulphur, and the ointment will be done.

A very Sovereign Ointment for Burns.

Take some tallow or fat, which is sold by curriers, melt it in a pan, on a moderate fire, and when that tallow will be a little more than half melted, take it out and put in some balls of horse dung, the freshest and driest, and the most entire you can find, and that in proportion to the quantity of tallow or fat you have. Cook the whole together, stir and incorporate both with a wooden spatula, on a mild fire, during half an hour, (and in case the drugs swell and rise up, must take the pan off the fire); after that half hour, take the pan from the fire, and pour all the drugs out in a linen, that must be spread over a large vessel full of cold water, into which you will let all the liquid fall through the linen, it must be twisted hard, in order to extract well all that is liquid in the ointment, it will congeal in that water, which you must pour out to separate the ointment from it. This being done, put the ointment in pots, in which it can be melted to make use of it.

Manner of using this Ointment.

Take some of this ointment in a plate, melt it over a little fire; then, dip the end of a feather into the melted ointment, and anoint softly with it, several times, the burnt part, and repeat this operation twice aday, morning and evening; take care, when you want to grease or anoint the sore, that the ointment be not too hot; as soon as you have anointed the sick part, it must, except on the face, be covered with blotting paper, and a lincⁿ over it, and always make use of the same paper

to cover the burn. Whenever a person is burnt in places where the parts might stick or unite with one another, such as the fingers, toes, chin, or under the arm, put a great deal of paper in these places, and between the parts, lest they should stick together.

Another Ointment for Burns.

Take one handful of the second or inside bark of elder, consound root, elm bark, and the same quantity of ground worms, mix the whole in a stew-pan with one quart of olive oil, boil the whole on a slow fire, always stirring it until the drugs are dry, strain it through a linen cloth; then put the oil in the stew pan, and boil it until of the consistence of an ointment, with which the burn must be rubed twice a day. If the burn be new, press over it the juice of the drugs, and it will be healed in a very short time.

A raw onion pounded with common salt, and applied on the burnt part, will likewise cure it in a short time.

The scraping of potatoes, applied immediately, affords a great relief.

Another Ointment for the same.

It is made with plantain, morel or night shade, and elder juice, one pound of each; oil of roses, or olives, six pounds; boil the whole until the juice is consumed; then strain it and add to it one pound of new wax, let it get cold, and wash it with lime water, which is made thus:

Take four drachms of stone lime, infuse it in two pounds of common water; then pour it out slowly, and wash your ointment with it, towards the last, wash it with plantain and rose water; afterwards mix with it about the fourth part of sugar of lead washed in rose water, and the ointment will be done.

An Ointment for the cure of new sores.

Take half a pound of Venice turpentine, laurel and lentise oil, one drachm of each, sage juice, two drachms, gum elemi, half a drachm; with which make an ointment.

An ointment for sores and prickings.

Turpentine of Venice, two drachms, white wax and oil of roses, two scruples of each, round aristolochy, one scruple, bethony juice, half a pound; of the whole, make an ointment secundum artem.

An ointment for Burns, Chilblains, Cuts, Sprains, and even for Thorns, that might have got into one's feet, or nails, or any other thing with which one may be wounded.

This ointment is very sovereign, and particularly for burns. The person who has communicated it to the Benevolent Society to make it public, has made experiments with it for more than forty years. It is likewise made use of to appease bad humours and many other diseases.

COMPOSITION.

Take some morel or night shade with a quantity of its seeds, plantain leaves and wild artichokes, that

grow on old walls, or old roofs; pound it well, and separately, press them, put all the juice together in some kind of vessel, with one pound of olive oil, and six ounces of yellow wax; boil the whole until there remains nothing more than the quantity of the oil and wax, and that the juice of the herbs be evaporated. The more juice you first put in the ointment you make, the better it will be, and which will be green. You must put it in an earthen pot, to make use of it when necessary.

Approved Ointment for Burns, caused by fire, hot water, or from any other cause whatever.

Take as much stone lime as you wish, slack it in common oil, and take it up the driest you can, incorporate it with oil of roses; and it will form itself into an ointment, with which the burnt part must be anointed, which will soon appease the pain, and heal it up in six or seven days, without leaving any mark. Or else,

Take one ounce of gold litharge, boil it with white wine, and a little vinegar, then, take it out and make of it some very fine powder. Take likewise one ounce of butter and as much of oil of roses, and wash it four or five times in fresh water. Then take half an ounce of sugar of lead, one yelk of a fresh egg, and a little fine sugar, and incorporate the whole together with a little rose water.

This ointment must be spread on linen, and applied on the burnt parts. Or else,

Take some of the strongest white wine vinegar, and the white of a fresh egg, with juice of elder bark; mix

it well together, and dip some bits of linen into it, which you must apply on the burn, one on the other, and it will be healed in a short time.

How to consolidate the sore caused by a Burn.

Whenever the sore of a burn is to be consolidated, take a little of the second bark of elder, extract the juice from it, and a small quantity of frankincense in powder, a little oil of roses, and a small quantity of new wax; make of the whole an ointment; and spread some of it on linen, to be applied on the sore, and it will soon consolidate. Or else,

Take ten ounces of oil of roses, and two ounces of new wax, put it in a vessel on a moderate fire, after it will be melted, add to it two ounces of minium, and four ounces of litharge, both being reduced into very fine powder, let it get some consistency, and apply it on the sore.

Another specific remedy for Burns.

Here follows another method to cure any burn whatever, and very easy. Take some old fat or lard of male hog's, chop it well; then, have some very strong white wine vinegar, and boil the lard or fat in it, during two hours. Then, take it off the fire, and it being cold, take the grease off the top, squeeze it well with your hands, in order to get all the vinegar out of it. Then keep it in an earthen pot. The older this ointment is, the more virtue it possesses, and operates sooner, according to the repeated experiments that have been made with it.

Manner of using it.

Whenever a person has been burnt, take some of this fat or grease, and anoint the afflicted part with it, and the pain will appease. Nevertheless, you must have some hare or rabbit's hair, cut as fine as possible, and after the burn has been well anointed, sow over it that fine hair and leave it so. When you rub the sore with the grease, which must be done morning and evening, you will do it over the hair you have first put on, and continue to do so, every time, by always putting on fresh hair, without removing the old, until it comes off of itself, which happens within six or eight days, and then all the sore is healed without leaving any mark.

OINTMENT CALLED MANUS DEI.

A choice of the drugs that are used in the composition of that Ointment.

Galbanum, choose the driest, the yellow is the best, the brownish colour is not so good.

Ammoniac, in . . . ins, not too coarse, and not in lumps, it is of a brown red colour.

Opponax, likewise in grains, and not in mass, the yellowest is the best, it must be whitish inside.

White wine vinegar, the strongest and whitest.

Olive or sweet oil, the best quality and freshest.

Gold litharge, the deepest in colour, the redest silvered, and the less brown.

Verdegrease, the brightest green colour.

Marrh, picked, and the most transparent.

Long aristolochy, the most lively and green, which

must be cut in round slices, and dried in an oven before it is pounded and passed through a sieve, it must be scraped and cut. The yellowest inside, is the best.

Mastic in drops, choose the cleanest and the most transparent. It is of the colour of amber, a little pale.

Oliban, the cleanest likewise, it is yellow.

Bdelium, in grains, and not in mass, it is of an orange colour.

Frankincense picked, that is to say, the diest, in order that it may be pounded, and sifted, the whitest is the best.

Loadstone, that will attract a moderate size sewing needle, one that does not attract iron, is good for nothing.

New yellow wax, the yellowest and newest.

All these drugs must be reduced into powder, and passed through a silk sieve, and you must allow good weight for all of them prescribed by the receipt.

RECEIPT.

Galbanum, - - - one ounce and two drachms

Gum ammoniac, three ounces and three drachms

Opponax, - - - - - one ounce

Two quarts of white wine vinegar.

Olive or sweet oil, - - - two pounds and a half

Gold litharge, - - - one pound and a half

Verdegrease, - - - - - one ounce

New yellow wax, - - - - - one pound

Levant loadstone, - - - - - four ounces

Myrrh, fine, - - - - - one ounce

Long aristochy, - - - - - two ounces

Mastic in drops, - - - - - one ounce

Oliban,	-	-	-	-	one ounce.
Bdeliūn,	-	-	-	-	one ounce.
Pure and clean frankincense,	-				two ounces.

Method how to well make the Ointment Manus Dei.

Take galbanum, gum ammoniac, opponax, these three gums must be coarsely bruised in a mortar separately, put them in a new glazed pan, with two quarts of good and strong white wine vinegar, that is not adulterated, and let them soak in it two days and two nights, stirring them two or three times a day with a spatula. If you wish to make that infusion in twenty four hours; make up a very slow fire, which you must renew three or four times during the twenty four hours, under the pan in which the gums are soaking, and stir them up as often as you renew the fire, in order the better to dissolve and incorporate them with the vinegar. After the gums have in that manner infused, and are well dissolved in the vinegar, put the whole into a copper pan on the fire, or in the same pan in which your gums have been infused, and let them boil until the vinegar is consumed one fourth part or thereabout, then strain these gums, well dissolved, through a strong linen cloth by pressing them in such a manner that no gummy substance shall remain in the cloth.

After the whole is so pressed and strained, put it again on the fire, in the same or in another pan, and boil it until the vinegar is entirely consumed, and the gums take a consistency, which you may know by letting some drops of the composition fall from the iron spatula on a plate, and if when cold, they thicken

and become hard, it is done; then take the pan from the fire, and let the gums get cold.

Take afterwards, the best sweet oil, and put it in another copper pan, sufficiently large and deep, take likewise the powdered and sifted gold litharge, that you will lay in a paper, and pour it in the oil little by little, continually stirring with a long and wide spatula. Then, put the verdegrease likewise passed through a seive, in the pan, always stirring up this composition as it has been said. Then put the pan on an iron or any other furnace, with a very small fire of five or six coals, so that the pan does not get very warm; continually and diligently stir the whole together with a wooden spatula, until the drugs are well dissolved and well incorporated with the oil. You must observe that if it is not done in this manner, and if it be not continually stirred, the litharge will collect into a lump, and for that reason, it will take at least three hours, as will be now said; for, at the end of one hour the gums &c. drugs become of a greenish colour, then you put three other coals under the pan, and continue stirring until the drugs become yellow and begin to crackle, which happens at about the end of another hour; then make the fire a little stronger than before, and likewise stir harder; and at the end of one quarter of an hour, the whole will become of a pale colour, bordering on that of dead leaves.

Continue always to stir hard, until they become of a brown red colour, then take up a little of it with the spatula, and lay it on a plate, to see whether it takes a consistency, and if it does not stick to your fingers. If it does hold to your fingers, it must be put on the

fire again, and let it take one or two boilings more, and always stir it, and try it from time to time, until it does not stick any longer to the plate, nor to your fingers.

As soon as it does not stick any more to your fingers, take it from the fire, and put into it one half of the new yellow wax, which you will scrape like small shavings, as thin as possible, which wax you must put in only by degrees always stirring up; afterwards put the whole over a moderate fire, and throw into it likewise slowly the other half of the wax; this being done, take your pan from the furnace, and let it cool a little. Nevertheless, take the other pan in which your gums are already done and cold, put it on a small fire to melt, stirring them with the spatula; then pour them into the other pan, that is off of the fire, and stir the whole with the spatula; for, without this the composition would rise, and run over the pan; and continue to do so until the gums are well dissolved with the drugs; then, take the loadstone, reduced to fine powder, passed through a silk sieve and rubbed on a stone, in order that it be made as fine as possible, put it on a sheet of paper, and pour it slowly little by little amongst the drugs, incorporating and mixing it well with the spatula, the pan being off of the fire, for, if the loadstone was put in, whilst the pan was on the fire, it would instantly cause all the drugs to rise, so that you would lose the greatest part of it. After the loadstone has been well incorporated off of the fire, put the pan on the furnace again with a moderate fire, continually stirring up the whole with the spatula.

Afterwards take the following powders; to wit, fine myrrh, long aristolochy, mastic in drops, oliban, bdeli-

um, and frankincense, all these drugs must be reduced into very fine powder, and passed through the seive, every one separately, mix them altogether on a sheet of paper, and afterwards put them into the pan that is on the fire, whilst another person will at the same time stir up, in order to incorporate them well together; and as soon as the powders are in the pan, continue stirring on the same fire, until the drugs swell three or four fingers, but as soon as they are so swelled, take the pan from the fire, and continue stirring with the spatula until the composition congeales, and thickens between soft and hard, in such a manner that you may handle the ointment easily, without soiling your fingers; then take up the ointment by pieces with the spatula, lay it on a clean and smooth table, wet with white wine vinegar; then make rolls of it, which you will wrap up with paper, to keep every one separately.

Manner of using the Ointment Manus Dei.

This ointment may be kept fifty years in its good quality; and it does not possess its perfect quality, if it be not two or three months old. To apply it on any sore, or other disease, it must be softened with the fingers, wet with white wine vinegar or wine; then spread it over a clean skin, taffeta or fustian, and not on linen, because it would make holes in it. It is not necessary to put either tent or lint in the sore, it is not however amiss, when the sore is deep, to put some tent or lint into it, well covered with that ointment. The first plaster that has been applied must not be removed before twenty four hours; and those that are applied afterwards, every twelve hours; except in case the dis-

case be urging, on account of the matter that might discharge, it should be found necessary to take it up oftener.

In taking up the plaster, you must wipe the matter off from it, should there be any, and soften the plaster again with a little wine or vinegar, and put other ointment on it if necessary; for that reason, one plaster may be used more than once.

Observe that the patient or wounded, must eat neither garlick nor onions; for he would easier be cured in eight days, than he would in two months, were he to eat of them.

Of the principal virtues of the Ointment Manus Dei.

It mundifies the sores, and renews the flesh without corruption.

It reunites the nerves, cut or torn by any cause whatever.

It cures all swellings, even should one's head be swelled beyond description; the hair must be shaved off, before the plaster is applied.

It cures the wounds from musket shots, appeases the fire that proceeds from it and causes the iron or lead to come out of the wound.

It cures, likewise, the wounds inflicted with arrows, and draws out the broken bones, if there be any in the body.

It cures the bite of all venomous and mad animals; for it draws out the venom immediately.

It cures all aposthumes and glands, it is wonderful for cancers and for fistulas.

By applying this ointment on the plague, it will prevent it from going further, and cure it.

It cures the king's-evil, and other inward and outward apothumes in the head.

It likewise cures all kinds of ulcers, both old and recent.

It is good for the scurf on the head of children; the hair must be shaved, before the plaster is applied.

It is good, both for inward and outward hemorrhoides; in taking off the plaster when the patient wants to go to the stool, then it is put on again.

It is also used for the tooth ache, applying it on the temple or behind the ear, on the side where the pain is.

Rheumatism, that disease almost incurable, is cured, as it has been many times experienced, by applying a plaster of this ointment on the back part of the neck and even on the shoulders or on the arms; which likewise serves for other pains on the body.

Whenever a person is threatened with a fit of the palsy, if this ointment is made use of, the person will soon find himself cured; for it strengthens extraordinarily, weakened nerves.

It is excellent for the fistulas that come about the corner of the eyes, by leaving the ointment a long time on it; likewise for the fistulas that remain after the operation has been performed for extracting the stone.

It is wonderful for the web on the eyes; even for those that deprive persons of the light, as though they were blind. The eyelids must be closed, and the plaster applied over them during fifteen days or longer.

It stops the blood in a cut, in a very short time; the

cut must be well washed, the plaster must be warmed before the fire, and applied on it.

It is good for wens, by applying and leaving this plaster on them during a long time.

It is also sovereign for sores that come on women's breasts.

It cures the farcy of horses; by piercing the bile with a hot iron, and shaving the hair off the size of the boile, and the plaster must be applied on it. As also for nails that get into horses feet; a little of that ointment must be warmed in a spoon, and poured in the wound.

In short, it is likewise proper for many other diseases, as it is experienced every day. Many persons being at the point of having their legs, hands, and fingers cut off, by applying the ointment *Manus Dei*, without doing any thing else, have found themselves radically cured.

An ointment for the Palsy, and for pains in the limbs.

Take one quart of dwarf elder juice, and two pounds of good fresh butter made in the month of May, put it in a kettle over the fire; as soon as the butter is well melted, put in it one plate full of ground worms and one dozen and a half of red snails, which you must wash together in a pint of white wine. Boil the whole together until the dwarf elder juice be consumed, and the ointment be of a fine green colour; then strain it through a linen without pressing it too hard, and put it in a pot.

To make use of it, put a little on a plate, let it melt, afterwards rub with it the painful part, and apply a

warm linen over it, that must not be changed, in order that it may get greasy the more.

An ointment, for Falls, Wounds, Contusions, Cuts, &c.

Take four pounds of mice dung, pound them, and put them in a new pot glazed inside, add to it one pound of fresh butter; boil the whole during a short time, and strain it through a linen, and in this liquid, put two ounces of new yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, and finish boiling the whole. This is a wonderful ointment.

An ointment for inveterate and new sores.

Take some fresh honey, and some sifted wheat flour, mix them well together, and add to it for two or three cents of comitia, or as much as will be necessary for the quantity of ointment you wish to make. The comitia is sold by apothecaries. If the sore is new, and a tent should be necessary, rub it with this ointment, and apply a plaster over it. You must observe whether the bone be not rotten, if it is rotten, in this case, you must eat up the flesh off of it, then scrape the bone, take out what is spoiled, and apply some lint on it, imbibed with some of this ointment, and a plaster over it.

Many experiments have been made with this ointment, as well on new, as on inveterate sores, and breasts of women which some surgeons were ready to cut off, but, as the friends of the patient would not permit it to be done, they have been cured in less than six weeks, without applying any thing else, but this ointment.

Imperial ointment, that cures the Kings-evil, Wens pains in the joints, takes off the pains in the knees, sore breasts when they are open, boils, aposthumes and corns on the feet.

Take one pound of olive oil, one pint of vinegar, let them take one boiling, add to it, four ounces of gold litharge, and the same quantity of silver litharge, put both kinds of litharge with the oil and vinegar, and boil them one hour and a half, with a slow fire, continually stirring them with an iron spatula; then increase the fire, and boil them again one long half hour longer, always stirring it. This ointment turns of a black colour. to know when it is done, take some with the spatula, lay it on a plate, if it thickens, and becomes hard, it is perfectly done; then, take it off from the fire, and let it get cold; being almost cold, make it into balls with your hands, which must previously be anointed with olive oil, lard, or fresh butter, lest it should stick to them. You must always stir this ointment, until it is done, taking care that no water falls into it, and that the fire be not too violent

Another approved ointment for all kinds of wounds, aposthumes, cuts, pains, hot and cold tumours, and which has operated many wonderful cures.

RECEIPT.

Good olive or sweet oil,	-	-	-	one pound.
New wax cut into small pieces,	-	-	-	one pound.
Sugar lead well pulverised	-	-	-	four ounces.
Gold litharge reduced to powder,	-	-	-	four ounces.

Burgundy pitch - - - - four ounces.
 Myrrh, the most unctuous and bruised, four ounces.

Manner of making this Ointment

Take a new glazed pot, large enough to contain these drugs, without their boiling over; first put in the olive oil, and boil it alone, during half an hour, with a very slow fire, stirring it often; afterwards, put in the sugar of lead, that must also boil during one hour, on a slow fire, and likewise stirring it often. This being done, pour in the gold litharge, and make the whole boil another hour, always stirring it; then put in the Burgundy pitch, and let it boil one quarter of an hour on a slow fire, without stirring it. Then take the pot off from the fire, and put in little by little, immediately the myrrh, always stirring, until it begins to get cool. As soon as the ointment cools and begins to thicken, make rolls of it, and afterwards cover them with paper and let it be three or four days before you make use of it.

Manner of using this Ointment.

It is necessary to put but little of this ointment on the plaster, and it may be used without tent. Whenever there is no sore, the ointment may serve as long as eight days, when the complaint is only tumours or pain; but, when they are sores, it must be changed every twenty-four hours.

This ointment is sovereign for the same diseases, that have been enumerated above, with the ointment Manus Dei.

BLACK OR LINT OINTMENT.

Given to be made public, after the death of the person who was in possession of the receipt, and with which he had acquired a large fortune, in curing all kinds of sores, both old and recent.

RECEIPT.

Olive or sweet oil,	-	-	seven pounds.
Old hemp linen lint,	-	-	two pounds.
Sugar of lead, well pulverised,	-	-	one pound.
Gold litharge, in powder,	1	pound and 4 ounces.	
Unwrought wax, cut in pieces,			half a pound.
Myrrh, in powder,	-	-	half a pound.
Alocs, reduced to fine powder,	-	-	two ounces.

Its Composition.

Put the lint into a large copper bason or vessel, and pour the oil all over the lint, so that it may be well imbibed: then put the whole on a very slow fire of coals, lest the oil should get on fire and burn, or calcine the lint, and stir it up with a small iron rod, until the lint is well consumed, which you will know by putting a little of it on a plate if you do not perceive any more filament of the lint, take the vessel from the fire, and as soon as it ceases boiling, pour into it little by little, the powdered sugar of lead, and always stir it; put it on the fire about one minute, then take it off again, and pour into it, in the same manner, as you have done with the sugar of lead, the gold litharge in powder; let the whole be boiled a short time; then take the vessel off from the fire, to put in it the unwrought wax, cut in small pieces, let it ~~take~~ ^{be} one boiling, and having ta-

ken it from the fire, pour into it little by little, the myrrh, in powder, and stirring it, as has been said above; after another boiling, add to it, off from the fire, the aloes in fine powder, always stirring in like manner, and let the whole take two or three more boilings. During this time, put a little of the composition on a plate and let it cool, to see whether it thickens enough, if it is too soft, boil it again slowly, until it has acquired a sufficient consistency; as soon as this takes place, take it off from the fire; and having an old table, anoint it with oil, or wet it with vinegar; this being done, pour the ointment upon it with a long spoon to let it get cold, and make rolls of it. Should per chance the ointment catch fire while you are making it, it will be necessary to have a lid ready to cover the vessel, and smother the fire in it: and even in order to avoid losing any of the ointment, the vessel must be put into a larger one. —

Manner of using this Ointment.

If the sore is even with the skin, put but a small quantity of plaster on it, and it will do for one or two days, according as the sore will more or less suppurate; but it must be wiped morning and evening; if the sore is deep, take one spoonful of this ointment, melt it in six spoonfuls of olive oil, or oil of roses; this being done, take a good quantity of lint, put it in the ointment, stir it well in it, until it is well imbibed, then put the lint so imbibed into a pot, and when you want to make use of it, take a small quantity of it, and apply it in the hole of the sore. The lint must be changed twice a day, and a plaster put over it, which will last

two days. If the hole of the sore is very small, you must not put any lint within side, lest you should not be able to get it out, or prevent the matter from coming out; but, in this case, dip a bit of linen in the ointment, and squeeze it out in the hole, put a plaster over it, and wipe it twice a day. If the patient has a fever, and the sore be very large, it will be very proper to take a little blood from him; if he has no fever, he must be well fed, but he must abstain himself from wine or other strong and spirituous liquors.

Black Ointment called Royal, sovereign for Ulcers.

Take new wax, hard rosin, mutton tallow, half a pound of each; four ounces of honey, two ounces of turpentine, half a pound of black pitch; the whole being melted together, makes a wonderful ointment.

White Ointment, approved and known to be very sovereign for curing Cancers, Ulcers, and all inveterate and new sores.

RECEIPT.

Morella, red chick-weed, vervain, liver-wort, large consound, bugle, or middle consound, senicle, long and round plantain, speed-well, wild pimpernel, and betony, two handfuls of each, carpenter herb, and queen herb, male and female, two handfuls of each.

White wine,	-	-	-	four quarts.
Olive or sweet oil,	-	-	-	four ounces.
White hard rosin reduced to powder,				one pound.
White unwrought wax, in small pieces,				half a pound.

Well purified, and well pulverised mastich, one ounce.
Turpentine of Venice, - - - one pound.

Its Composition.

Put in a new glazed earthen pot, the morella, red chick weed, vervain, liver-wort, large consound, bugle or middle consound, senicle, long and round plantain, speed-well, wild pimpernel and betony, carpenter herbs and queen herbs male and female. These herbs must be well washed, dried and pressed between your hands in order to drain all the water out, and either pounded in a marble mortar, or cut very fine; then you put them in the earthen pot, with four quarts of the best white wine, and four ounces of olive or sweet oil, cover the pot well, and boil them until the wine be three fourths consumed; then the pot must be taken off the fire and put in some place to settle with its lid on until the next day. Then put the pot on the fire again, until the decoction begins to boil, and afterwards, strain it through a new white filtering cloth or clean napkin. The herbs must be pressed, in order to get all the juice out of them.

This being done, put the juice in a pewtered copper pan, lay it on the fire, boil it slowly, and as soon as it begins to boil, pour into it the quantity of white hard rosin and white unwrought wax, the first well powdered, and the second cut in small pieces, stir the whole continually until all the drugs be well incorporated together, then mix in it little by little, always stirring, the well purified and pulverised mastich, and boil it about one quarter of an hour with a slow fire, then take it off the fire while boiling, and put at the same time into it the turpentine of Venice, always stirring: boil

it again slowly, always stirring, during little more than a quarter of an hour; this being done, take the pan from the fire and let it get cold; always stirring with the patula, until the whole is well mixed, and that part of the decoction which remains, does separate in the same way as cream separates from milk when it is churned. The composition being cold, anoint your hands with olive oil, and handle it on a table anointed in like manner, in order to extract all the decoction, and make small rolls of it, which must be covered with white sheep skin, the flesh part inside, to prevent the ointment from evaporating. It will keep during twelve years, without losing its properties.

Manner of using it.

It must be spread over white sheep skin, and if it is on a place where there is hair, the hair must be shaved off the size of the plaster, which is to be applied on the afflicted part the warmest possible. The first apparel must be left twenty four hours on the sore. In taking off this plaster it must be well cleaned with a linen, and put it on the sore again, and leave it from morning till night, then clean it in the same way as above; by this means, one plaster will last two or three days.

Properties of this Ointment.

This ointment cures cancers and ulcers without either tent or lint; it likewise cures in a short time old and new sores, takes off dead flesh, and causes new to grow in its place. It draws out thorns, arrows, splinters, stumps, even out of the sides and liver. It is used for the king's evil, and corns on the feet, by previously cutting off the extremities or the surface, balls in.

the body, and all putrefaction. It cures the bites of snakes, and other venomous animals, purges and cures all kinds of apostumes, and is excellent for wounds in the head. Cures the gonorrhea, buboes, and operates more in one day, than any other ointment in eight days. It is very recommendable for curing cancers, and old ulcers without tent or lint, the patient must be prepared, according to his constitution and way of living; bleeding is sometimes necessary and proper when the wound is very large, but purging is always necessary. The sore must be kept clean, and dresse devery twenty-four hours.

Green Ointment.

Which is to be made at the end of the month of May, and is excellent and approved for all kinds of new and old sores, itch, scurf on the head, fistulas, pox, sore breasts, king's evil, and other diseases.

RECEIPT.

Large plantain, long plantain which is small, vervain, pimpnel, liver-wort, betony, marigold, spikenard, consolida major, with its roots, fumiter, morella or nightshade, yarrows, beets, celandines, rue, red chick-weed, queen herbs; one handful of each, well cleaned and washed two or three times in clear water, then dry them in a linen, and pound them in a marble or stone mortar.

White or claret wine, a sufficient quantity.

New wax,	-	-	-	three pounds.
Hard rosin,	-	-	-	three pounds.
Turpentine of Venice			-	two pounds.
Fresh butter,	-	-	-	six pounds.
Honey of roses	-	-	-	half a pound.

Its Composition.

Take all the herbs and put them to soak in a quantity sufficient of white or claret wine, in an earthen pan, during twenty four hours at most; afterwards boil the whole with the wine, during about one hour; after which time add to those herbs, what follows. New wax, hard or pitch rosin, turpentine of Venice, and the butter, boil the whole together, always stirring with a long stick in order to mix and incorporate it well with the herbs. When you perceive that this is well done and incorporated, take a coarse linen bag, and having poured all this composition into it, tie up the bag, press and squeeze it well, in order to cause all the substance of the drugs that are in it to come out, in a large earthen basin filled with very clean water. When the ointment is all pressed out, let it settle and get cold during five or six hours, or longer; then take the whole by pieces off from the top of the water, and put it in other water, handling this composition as if it was a kind of dough, always changing the water until it remains quite clear when it comes out. Then put it on the fire, in a small pan, kettle, or glazed earthen pot, let it melt with a slow fire, and mix amongst it half a pound of honey of roses, and always stir it upon a slow fire, taking care that it does not rise and run over; as soon as the whole is well melted and boiled a short time, pour your ointment into earthen pots, and when cold, cover it well, lest it should evaporate. This ointment will keep as long as you please.

The grounds of this ointment that remain in the bottom of the bag in which it has been strained, is excellent for the itch, and pains in the legs, by boiling it again with a little wine and water. The patient must

be rubbed with it every evening, as long as it will last, this ointment must be applied warm; it is likewise very good for the scurf on the head.

A very powerful Opiate for obstructions of Women.

RECEIPT.

Prepared steel dust,	-	-	two drachms.
Cream of tartar	.	-	two drachms.
Mineral crystal	-	-	two drachms.
Worm-wood and capers troche, of each			one drachm.
Senna,	-	-	one ounce.
Turbith,	-	-	two drachms
Sabine salt	-	-	two drachms.

Preparation.

Pass all these powders through a very fine sieve, and mix them with a sufficient quantity of capillary sirup to make of them an opiate: the dose of which will be the weight of an ounce, and some broth or a glass of clear milk after it.

This opiate must be taken during fifteen days, the patient having previously been sufficiently purged: should it, at the end of that time, not have had the desired effect, the patient must be purged again, and after fifteen days of repose, must take the opiate fifteen days longer, and must not forget being purged before or after the dose. This remedy is very sovereign and much approved.

Opiate for Venereal Diseases.

RECEIPT.

Cleansed senna,	-	-	one ounce and a half.
Snake-headed iris,	-	-	six drachms.
Turbith,	-	-	six drachms.
Lignumvitæ,	-	-	half an ounce.
Sassafras,	-	-	half an ounce.
Sarsaparilla,	-	-	half an ounce.
China root,	-	-	one ounce.
Good honey,	-	-	one pound.
Diagrydium,	-	-	two drachms.

Its Composition.

Reduce into very fine powder the following drugs, cleansed senna, snake-headed iris, turbith, lignumvitæ, sassafras and sarsaparilla; mix them well together and pass them through a sieve; afterwards take the china root, cut it and boil it in a quart of water until the reduction of one gill, put after, one pound of good honey in it, which you will perfectly well scum. When this is done, strain this decoction through a very fine linen, then boil what has been strained until it has acquired the consistency of sirup; this being done, take it from the fire, and put it into a pan; then mix with it the above powders, without putting the pan on the fire; you may add to it two drachms of diagrydium if it should be necessary that the patient should be well purged, when he takes each dose, which is one large spoonful. This remedy performs wonders, and was always employed with success by M. Coudet, first surgeon of the king of France.

Sirup for the Palsy.

Take two ounces of pulverised scammony, and pass it through a fine sieve; one pound and four ounces of fine sugar likewise reduced to powder and sifted fine; the weight of two ounces of rhuburb in powder. Mix all these powders together in one gill of cordial water, made of running thistle, which is put amongst the powders, and five gills of very good brandy; the whole must be well mixed in a glazed earthen pan and put on a chafing dish, and when the whole begins to heat a little, set fire to the brandy with a piece of paper. This composition must continually be stirred, until the sirup is made. It being cold, put it into a bottle well stopped to keep it.

Use of this Sirup.

It is given from two to three spoonfuls. As soon as the patient has taken it, he must take the third part of a broth; he must not sleep after having taking this remedy, and three hours after it must take another broth.

Another remedy for the Palsy.

Make a decoction of apex and flowers of hypocoum, with one ounce of it, and boil it a little longer than one quarter of an hour; the patient must take a glass of it before meals. This remedy must be continued one year before it can perform a perfect cure.

Another remedy for the same.

Take a young kid, dress it as if it was to be eaten, stuff its belly with one pound of cloves, roast it on the spit, and with the grease that will come out, rub the

afflicted part. Instead of a kid, take a very fat duck, and prepare it in the same manner as mentioned above for the kid. This remedy is well approved.

A safe and easy cure for the Polypus in the Nose.

Take the root called blood root, dry and powder it, and use it as snuff.

About four years since, a child of mine had a polypus in her nose, which continued to extend until it filled the nostril. I consulted several physicians, who said they knew of no cure but by extraction, which was painful and dangerous. About two years since, I was informed that a person in Vermont had been cured of a polypus by the above remedy. I procured some, and the child used it as snuff; the polypus turned pale, which was before of a reddish cast, and began to diminish, and continued to contract until it wholly disappeared: and there has been no appearance of it for more than a year.

Famous Pills called Immortal.

RECEIPT.

Amonum, aniseed, mastich, cardamomum, saffron, flowers of nutmeg, cloves, zedoary, aloes wood, white turbith, choosen manna, agaric, senna of the east, nutmegs, the five kinds of myrabolan. Of all the above mentioned drugs, you must put an equal weight. Supposing you wish to put half a drachm of each, that would make ten drachms.

Very good and chosen rhubarb, the weight of all the above drugs, which would also make ten drachms. Aloes sicotrin, the weight of all that is mentioned

above that is to say, both the drugs and the rhubarb, which would make twenty drachms.

Here follows the manner of taking these pills, for the diseases which will be spoken of when their properties will be described.

Take a small quantity of this paste, say half a drachm, roll it in your hand, and it will form a pill of the size of a large pea, one of them must be taken every day during three or four days; if one wish to be entirely purged, and have the stomach well cleansed, one might in this case take but one pill on the first day, two pills on the second, and three pills on the third day.

They may be taken at all times, age, and every constitution, however they must be abstained from, in case of great coughs and fluxions on the stomach, as also during the great heat of summer. It is proper to take it one quarter of an hour before dinner, because that helps the stomach very much, and likewise one quarter of an hour after supper, because that prevents the vapour from rising in the head.

It is very proper to take of it, after eating much fruit this loosens the bowels, even after some great repletion, and takes off the hepatic flux caused by an indigestion, and by the weakness of the stomach and liver. After the pill has been taken or swallowed, it is necessary to drink a little wine. These pills may likewise be taken in the morning, with a refreshing broth.

Virtues of these Pills.

These pills purge without causing any inconvenience to the body, and are good for all diseases; and who

ever makes use of them, shall be exempt from all grievous and incurable infirmities, unless God be pleased to dispose otherwise.

They comfort the principal and weak limbs; they cause the melancholy humours to evacuate, and keep the mind gay; strengthen what might be attacked with acrimony and corrosive humours, and the entrails; clean the eye sight, cure the cough, prevent the vapours that rise from the stomach into the head, which cause great pains, even the transport in the brain; strengthen the nerves, expel the worms, prevent a corruption in the teeth, and give a good smelling breath to the mouth. Is a preventive against the itch, and against the gout, and other pains in the joints; causes sleep, purge the black and red bile, preserve from the bad effects of a contagious air, and bad waters. In short, these pills are good for those persons whose stomach creates much humours, on account of its weakness.

OF THE PLEURISY.

We call pleurisy an inflammation of one half of the lungs only. This disease is so called, because the plura, which is the membrane of that part, is almost inflamed at the same time, and reciprocally, because the plura is inflamed, the lung on the same side is inflamed also.

The cause of the pleurisy, is an acid that lies in the blood, and that disposes it to coagulate and to clott, which produces that affection in stopping in the pleura, lungs, and in the adjacent parts, in pricking the same time the membranes, and causing them to make many contractions.

The remote causes of the pleurisy, are commonly the outward cold received in the body, either by water or cold drink, or any other cause, when the body has been in a great heat. The heat, contusions, violent blows that are received, cause the inflammation in the pleura. There is the true and the false pleurisy, this latter is considered more dangerous than the former. To cure the pleurisy, the patient at first must be bled, in order to appease the too great fermentation in the blood; afterwards, you must have recourse to the following receipts, in order to obtain a quick cure.

Receipt for the Pleurisy.

The remedy for this disease is easy. A cataplasm made with dregs of wine and superfine flour, must be put on paper as hot as the patient can bear it on the afflicted part. This affords a wonderful relief. And a short time after the application, his nose will become red, then his cheeks and his face, and he will have a great desire to sleep, which is followed with a general perspiration, and a cure will in a short time take place.

Another valuable receipt for the same.

This remedy is not less efficacious than that which we have just given, it consists in making a cold infusion, during three or four hours, in a gill of white wine, some fresh and yet warm balls of horse or mare dung, after having broken them in pieces. The wine is afterwards strained through a coarse linen, and given to the patient, who will not fail to get cured, through perspiration.

For the cure of the pleurisy, it is only necessary to use such remedies, as by their alkalis are capable of breaking the acid, that congeals the blood in the pleura in order to restore to it the necessary fluidity to perform its functions.

Cataplasm for the Pleurisy.

Take the white part of a large bundle of leeks, bruise and pound a little all the white in a mortar; during the operation, sprinkle from time to time a little vinegar over them. This being done, put that drug in a pan over the fire, and fry them, sprinkling them likewise from time to time with vinegar. A napkin must be kept ready on a table, folded in three in its full length, and on that napkin put a pledget of flax or hemp, to receive the fried leeks. This being done, apply them quite hot on the afflicted part or side, and if they should more than cover it, it would be better. The leeks must be tied up with the napkin. The patient will immediately perspire. This cataplasm must be kept twenty-four hours round the patient's waist, and when it is to be taken off, the person who is to do it, must take previously something, strong such as wine, &c. because as this cataplasm will be infected, that person might be attacked with the disease, and not get cured of it.

For Inflammations in the Breast, and the Pleurisy,

The male goat's blood is the most sovereign remedy against these two diseases. To obtain that blood medicinal in all its purity, take an old male goat, suspend it by its horns, and after having brought and tied its

hind feet to these said horns, cut its genital parts, and receive the blood that comes out of that wound until the animal is dead, without neglecting nevertheless to obtain what blood might still remain, by cutting its throat; for, although this last blood be not so strong, it is not less good.

This male goat's blood must be put in an oven to dry, one hour after the blood has been drawn: for that purpose it must be spread as thin as possible, in small earthen plates or pans, because it gets easily corrupted if it is spread too thick. The water that comes and swims on the top of the blood whilst it dries, must be thrown away, and the blood must be put in the oven several times, until it is dry.

Then it is extremely hard; it must be pounded in a stone or marble mortar, and passed through a sieve. This powder keeps better in glass than in wooden vessels; because the worms get more easily in the latter than in the former. The weight of half a drachm of this powder must be given to the patient in a spoon with wine, which is used to dissolve the powder, afterwards he must take a glass of wine. The patient will certainly get into a perspiration. If he is not perfectly cured with the first dose, he must take a second dose on the following day. Take good care when you wipe the patient, to do it softly.

This remedy is seldom known to fail in its effects, more particularly, if the patient has not been bled; for it is well known, that bleeding weakens nature, and prevents her from being able to throw out with ease, through the perspiration, what is contrary to her.

This remedy is moreover given with great success

to those who have had any great fall; because it causes the blood, that might be spread in the body by the rupture of some small vessel, to come out through perspiration, and by that means, prevents that blood from producing some abscess.

Receipt for the Spleen, when inflamed.

It sometimes happens, that when the pleurisy is removed from the side, it falls into the spleen; in order to cure it, the patient must take a glass of craw-fish eyes wine, and in a few days the pain will cease.

The method for preparing this wine, will be given hereafter.

Receipt for the Pleurisy.

Take a large walnut shell full of hen's dung, the hardest and the whitest you can find, the same quantity of hemp seed, and the size of a walnut of brown dough leaven; pound all these drugs together in a mortar with a gill of wild spinage water; then pass the whole through a sieve, and beat it up well in two glasses, and give it to the patient to drink. If he should not get cured with the first dose, you must begin again, until a third time. There is no danger for the patient to take any nourishment between that beverage.

Another for the same.

Melilot flowers, boiled with milk, then put in a hog's bladder and applied on the pain, performs wonders for the cure of this disease.

A potion made with four ounces of viper's grass-water, twenty drops of sal ammoniac, and thirty drops.

of dulcified spirits of nitre, is one of the most powerful remedies against the pleurisy.

For the Inflammation of the Lungs and Spleen.

The patient must constantly drink of a tea made with speekwell; a little sugar must be added to it. The patient must not be bled much. This potion or tea provokes the urine.

Or else, make a tea with viper's grass, and scabious, and let the patient drink constantly of it. This tea causes a great perspiration and the spitting of the abcess, should there be any in the breast. This remedy is likewise good for the small pox.

Receipt for the Palsy.

Take young dogs whose eyes are not yet open, and they are only eight days old. Then, put them all alive into an earthen pot, with a quart of white wine, and betony, sage, rosemary, hysops, mint, wild thyme, marjoram, wormwood, camomile and melilot leaves; add to it some very white hog's lard, cover well the pot and put it into a very hot oven, or else consume the whole on the fire, then strain it like a jelly, and make use of it as hot as the patient can bear it. On opening the pot, you must put half a pound of brandy into it.

Receipt for the Frenzy.

Sedum magus, bruised and mixed with women's milk and applied on the sinciput, appeases the frenzy, and causes the patient to sleep, but he must be awakened as soon as he begins to sleep, for fear he should fall into the coma.

One drop of water only, distilled from two drachms of opium, and four heads of garlick, bruised, given in a small quantity of good wine, brings on a very sweet sleep.

Remedy for Pains in the Breast.

Take one pint of water, put it into a pan or kettle, and add to it one handful of wheat bran with the size of an egg of fine sugar; let the whole together take one boiling; then strain it, and let the patient drink this water as hot as he can bear it, either a part of it, or the whole, according as he can. This remedy must be repeated several times a day, in preparing more of this water.

Receipt for a weak Breast and Lungs.

Make often use of damas raisins, boiled in white wine during one quarter of an hour, and in a short time your breast will recover its strength.

For Pulmonary Complaints.

Take two ounces of sebesten, the same quantity of jujubs, and damas raisins, fifteen leaves of colt's-foot, one cent's worth of barley, the same of liquorice, and half a pound of sugar.

You must boil the colt's foot leaves, barley and liquorice one hour before the other drugs are put in. Then, at the end of that hour, add to it the sebesten, jujub and damas raisins, and half a quarter of an hour before taking the kettle from the fire, put into it the sugar and six quarts of water reduced to four quarts.

Cabbage Syrup for the Breast and Lungs.

Take some red cabbages, and pound them with their leaves and stalks, put them in a napkin to extract the juice from them; strain it, and add the same weight of very good common honey. Boil the whole together, and scum it continually, and when it does not scum any more, the syrup will be done. One spoonful of it is sufficient to be taken, fasting.

Receipt to extirpate Warts.

Take an equal quantity of brown soap, stone lime and spittle; mix the whole together, and make a plaster of it; apply it on the warts and leave it on them twenty-four hours; then take it off, and at the same time, the warts and roots will come off.

Another receipt for the Warts on the Hands.

Pound some horse radish roots, put some salt in its juice, such a quantity as you may think proper, have it in the cellar during twenty-four hours, and wash the warts with it two or three times a day.

Another to cause the Warts, in whatever part they be, to fall off.

Take a sheep lung, newly killed, let the blood drain off from it, and as soon as there is no more blood on it, press the lung in a press, some water will come out; keep this water in a glass bottle and rub the warts with it three times a day during fifteen days, and they will disappear.

To purge the Brain.

Two drachms of senna, one drachm of agaric, half a drachm of salt polychrest, infuse the whole, warm, during one night, and after straining it, dissolve in the liquor three drachms of diacarthamy tablet, and drink it.

Another to purge the Brain.

Take some goat's milk in your hand, and draw it in through your nose, three or four times; this will entirely remove from the brain all obstruction and bad vapours.

Inward remedy for Pains in the Reins.

Take some wood-lice, that are to be found under stones, wash them well in white wine, and after they are well washed, wipe them dry, so that they do not smell any more of the wine. Then pound twenty or twenty five of them, which you will put into a spoon, with such a kind of water as is proper for the disease for which this remedy is taken; that is to say, if it is for a pain in the reins proceeding from the gravel, or a difficulty of urine, distilled betony water or any other suitable, and let the patient swallow the whole.

The wood-lice are taken raw, after they have been pounded. It is the best method, and the patient must take them fasting.

An outward remedy for the same.

Three or four red peppers, such as are called cayenne pepper and cultivated in gardens, full ripe, break them with your fingers; then put them into a gill of good rum

or brandy, which must be put on the fire in order to get it very hot, without however boiling it. Half an hour before going to bed, and on going to bed, the patient must be rubbed with it near the fire, as long as he can bear it, in order that this remedy may well penetrate. Afterwards, he must be covered with a good warmed flannel about his reins, and he will receive a complete relief.

A receipt for the Head Ache.

The water that comes out of walnut tree roots, after an incision has been made in them, the quantity of one ounce drank at intervals, appeases in a short time the head ache, however violent and inveterate it may be.

Receipt for Falls and Contusions in the Head, when there are no open Sores.

Take some thick red wine, and some crumbs of bread made very fine; boil them both on the fire, until they are like an ointment, always stirring it. This being done, sprinkle the whole with a little sweet oil; then put this between two linen cloths, and apply it as hot as the patient can bear it, on the place where the blow was received; it must be put all over the head, change it when it is cold, and continue to do so three or four days.

A receipt for the Cough.

You must have a large piece of sugar candy, break and reduce it to powder. Boil hard several eggs, cut them in half, take the yolk out and fill the white with your sugar candy, then tie up the eggs close together with wollen yarn, and put the eggs in a plate or bason, lay the plate in the evening on a window, and on the

following morning you will find that a syrup is come out of them. The patient must take several spoonfuls of it, according as the cough is more or less obstinate.

Another remedy for the Cough.

The oil of fresh sweet almonds, extracted without fire, being often in a small quantity with a few drops of spirits of sulphur, appeases the cough, and helps to loosen and expel the spittle.

A receipt for Obstructions in the Spleen.

Take two handfuls of dwarf elder, and of water parsley, wormwood, mint, balm mint, one handful of each bruise them well together. and infuse them in white wine; afterwards, draw off the juice, and boil it with caper oil, until the white wine is consumed; then mix with it, one scruple of celherac powder, and half a scruple of cinnamon and of galanga; and make of the whole an ointment, which must be applyed on the sick part.

A sovereign and very much experienced Ptisan or Tea, to cure or prevent the Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatic, or other Fluxions.

Four ounces of polypody of oak, four ounces of snake headed iris, china root, and sarsaparilla, four ounces of each, lignumvita six ounces. Bruise the snake headed iris, and put the rest of the drugs in small pieces in a pot large enough to contain them, with nine quarts of water, and three quarts of white wine, and boil the whole until the reduction of a fourth part; then strain it. Put on the grounds, six quarts of water and

two quarts of white wine, which you must boil again as above, and repeat the same if necessary.

The sick person must drink as much as he can of this ptisan or tea, the more of it he drinks, the sooner a cure will be effected. He must drink of it during four days, and during that time, he must abstain himself from broth, pottage, salad, milk, and fruits. Likewise from all drinks, but ptisan.

He may eat of all kinds of meat, but roasted meat is the best. On the fourth day, he must take a light purge. By using this treatment, there is no rheumatism, nor fluxions, gout or sciatic, can resist this remedy. The pain of the gout will cease within eight or ten days, or sooner, if the patient drink plentifully of this ptisan or tea; there will remain but a little weakness in the part.

This remedy does not purge, but it provokes the urine.

Celebrated Health Ptisan or Tea, excellent for all persons, whether in sickness, in order to obtain a cure, or in health, to preserve it.

Take some oats of the best kind, say one quart more or less, well cleaned, and well washed, a little handful of wild succory fresh out of the ground, and boil them together in six quarts of river water during three quarters of an hour, moderately slow, then, add to it, half an ounce of crystal mineral, and three or four small spoonfuls of good eating honey, or about the weight of a quarter of a pound. Let the whole boil again together during half an hour, this being done, strain it through a linen cloth; put the water so strained in a jug, and let it get cold.

This ptisan must be used as follows. Two large glasses of it, are to be taken in the morning, fasting, remaining a few hours after taking it without eating; and in the afternoon three or four hours after dinner, two other glasses more; and so continue during fifteen days, without its being necessary that the person keep his bed, nor chamber, nor to be bled, nor broth, or any other dainties; but he may attend to his business, and live as if he did not take any remedy.

A Ptisan, to cure the diseases of the Liver, Splcen and Lungs.

Take one large handful of lung-wort, one large handful of garden sage; boil them with two quarts of water in an earthen kettle or pot, reduce it to about one half; this being done, strain the decoction, and add to it half a pound of damas raisins, boil them again, then add to it besides, half a quarter of a pound of white honey, and two ounces of sugar candy; boil the whole again, and let it consume but very little, until all these drugs are well dissolved and mixed. The patient must take of it one glass in the morning, and one in the evening.

Ptisan to remove Pains from the Limbs, generally approved.

Take one quarter of a pound of sarsaparilla, one ounce of polypody. Boil them together in six quarts of water, and reduce it down to about four quarts. Then take a glass of this ptisan or tea, and infuse in it, during one night, the weight of six drachms of senna, which the patient must take every morning, and continue to do the same during eight days, and drink nothing else

but of this ptisan or tea; during which time, he must observe a sober manner of living.

This ptisan or tea removes pains from the limbs and from the whole body, dissolves and expels slimy matter that forms itself and falls into the weak parts, removes pains from the shoulders and arms, and dissipates the nodes. In short this remedy is very much approved.

For the Spitting of Blood.

The celebrated pills, invented and recommended by that skilful physician, Monsieure Brayer, to stop the spitting of blood, are prepared in either of these two manners. The first, take bole, and terra sigilata, fifteen grains of each, mix them with conserve of white roses and consound, half a drachm of each, and two grains of prepared opium, mix the whole with syrup of dry roses, and make common pills of it, which the patient must take at different times.

Second method, take ten grains of frog powder, dried in an oven, and ten grains of coral, mix the whole with sirup of promegranate or dry roses, and make pills of it.

Another receipt for the Spitting of Blood.

The tincture of coral drawn with the spirits of rectified salt and given to the patient at intervals, twenty drops to the dose, in some spoonfuls of red poppy water, is an excellent remedy to stop the spitting of blood.

Recourse may likewise be had to those remedies we have given for the dysentery, they being also proper for the spitting of blood and all other hemorrhages or bleedings.

For the Bleeding at the Nose.

Put one drop of vinegar in the ear of the person whose nose is bleeding, on the side of the nostril through which the blood comes out. This will in a short time stop it.

To stop a loss of Blood.

Pound well some borage, then take some crystal in powder and sprinkle it over the borage, which you will apply on the cross of the back. If the loss of the blood is through the nose, you must apply it between the two eye brows.

For the loss of Blood in Women.

Take some pervinca, let it get dry, and reduce it to powder. The patient must take the weight of half an ounce of it, with some broth or white wine, fasting.

For a person who has vomited Blood.

You must take five gills of wild buglos water, one gill of plantain water, and the weight of half an ounce of spirits of vitriol. Mix the whole together, and let the patient make use of it. After he has used these three pints, make some tea with nettle and consound roots, which must take fifteen or twenty boilings; then put one handful of barley in it, which must likewise take one boiling; this being done, take it off the fire, and make use of it as usual.

Of the Sciatic or Hip Gout.

We call sciatic, that species of gout which commonly settles in the thigh; and in order to give a general de-

finition of the gout, it is a small inward swelling within the periosteum or membrane that covers the bones, caused by a malignant and acid humour sent out of the entrails through the arteries into this place; in stretching this membrane, which is very sensible, it causes violent pains, with which gouty persons are troubled.

Besides the thigh, the sciatic setles sometimes in the shoulders, in the vertebra of the neck, and in the breast bone; it is very difficult to cure; nevertheless, we will give some remedies, which, if they do not cure it, afford a very great relief.

The dittander, is of a wonderful assistance against this disease. The leaves of this plant are like those of the rocket, they are cut and always green. It grows on uncultivated ground, and even near or about burial places and old buildings.

The roots are applied in form of plaster on the sciatics with salted lard, and they are left on it twenty-four hours; then, the patient must get into a bath, on coming out of which, the painful part must be greased with oil, with some kind of woollen cloth, such as flannel.

Another remedy for the Sciatic.

Take some horse bean skins, when they are ripe, reduce it to powder, put some of it in a glass with two fingers of white wine, and let it infuse all night. In the morning the patient must drink it up. This will cause a flow of urine, and throw out all the filth that is the cause of this complaint.

Another for the same.

Take some honey, and reduce to powder some stone lime, beat these two things together. When you feel that it gets hot in your hand in beating it, apply this composition to the afflicted part before the fire, after having well rubbed the disease, and cover it with a linen.

For the Debilities of the Stomach.

Put into a pot, about two quarts of good French brandy, half an ounce of each of the four hot seeds, which are, fennel, coriander, aniseed and caraway, infuse them, cold, during twenty-four hours. To make use of it, take one spoonful of this infusion after meal, when the digestion begins to take place, which is about half a quarter of an hour after eating. This remedy must be continued for a sick stomach during eight or ten days.

Another remedy for the Debilities of the Stomach and Vomiting.

Take some good wine, wet in it a linen cloth folded five or six times, which you will heat and apply it on the stomach; over that linen, you must put a good napkin doubled, into which a warm brick must be wrapped in some other cloths. The universal ointment is also very good for it.

Other remedies to strengthen the Stomach.

One may choose with success either of the ones that follow: viz. essence of cinnamon, one drop; essence of cloves from one to three drops; cinnamon water, from

one to three drachms; mace, from six grains to one scruple; extract of aloes, from fifteen grains to one drachm; nutmeg oil, from four to ten grains. One may likewise apply it outwardly, as also to rub one's self with queen or hungary water, worm-wood in decoction, sage in conserve and decoction, are not less useful in this case; without saying any thing about walnut and rose water, which may be taken from one to six or seven ounces; or else, orange flower water, from one drachm to one ounce.

For Weakness of the Stomach.

Take four pounds of wormwood leaves, bruise them well in a mortar, to reduce them like a dough; afterwards, take twice that quantity of sugar, and incorporate the whole together, to make of it an opiate, which you will make use of three successive days, during the decline of the moon; likewise, at any other time whenever you will feel any indigestion and weakness of the stomach, having previously dried that opiate in the sun.

Receipt for the Shortness of Breath.

Take one quart of white wine, and having chosen four large oranges, wrap them up in some paper or tow, in order to bake them between some hot ashes very neatly, in such a manner that they do not get burnt; they being done, take them off from the hot ashes, and split them nicely into four parts, without their being entirely cut; then put them one after another into the vessel that contains the white wine, and as you are putting the oranges in, you must cover the vessel immedi-

ately, to prevent the vapour from evaporating; you must let them soak in the wine two or three times twenty four hours. Then the patient must drink half a glass of it, in the morning, fasting, and the same quantity in the evening. You may add to it three or four grains of sugar candy, or white sugar, in order to take off the bitter taste, which some persons might find in this remedy in taking it.

Another for the same.

The weight of half an ounce of sweet basil, drank with half a scruple of saffron, has a wonderful effect on those persons afflicted with a shortness of breath.

A receipt for the Bad Smell of Breath.

Take chervil, myrrh and cuperus, anequal quantity of each, and having reduced them into powder, make pills of it with pitch rosin, and take them with wine.

Another valuable secret for the same.

One pound of purified honey, half a pound of French brandy, three ounces of alocs wood, two ounces of Arabic gum, nutmeg, galanga, cubescina, mummy, mastic, cloves, spica, lavender, musk, three drachms of each, and two drachms of amber: pound and mix the whole together, and draw off the water by distillation. This remedy is excellent to take away the bad smell of the breath, to prevent a putrefaction of the teeth, and to preserve one's health.

To cure the Bad Smell of Breath, proceeding from the Stomach.

Take one ounce of sage, which you will reduce into powder, three ounces of rosemary, half an ounce of cloves, two drachms of fine cinnamon, two nutmegs, two grains of musk, the whole reduced to powder; afterwards have some purified honey, as much as will be necessary to mix all the ingredients like a kind of dough. When these drugs are well incorporated together, put all the matter into an earthen pot, and expose it to the heat of the sun during four or six days; after which time, the patient must take half an ounce of it in the morning, fasting, and the same in the evening, in order to strengthen the stomach, and prevent the meats from putrifying in it.

Cuckoo flowers Oil, or Palsy Herb.

This herb is found in meadows and marshy places, about Easter time; its flowers are yellow. Gather a quantity of these flowers, and put them into olive oil, in the same manner as that which is made with the flowers of St. John's grass. Leave them six weeks exposed to the sun; after which time, the oil may be used.

Of its Virtues.

It is proper for all kinds of contusions, bruises, malignant sores, pains or pricklings about the shoulders, thighs, or any other part of the body. It is recommended against the palsy of the limbs, provided it be in the first stage of the complaint. For the inflammations and swellings which come on wounded limbs,

and whenever there is a sore, the sick part must be a long time rubbed morning and evening with the oil and with the hand, in order to cause it to penetrate; a hog's bladder must be applied over it, and if none can be had, you may use old paper rubbed between the hands to render it soft.

Of the Plague; and other Contagious Diseases, and many Sovereign Remedies, always used with the greatest success; as well preventives against the contagion, as to cure it whenever the disease has taken place.

The plague is nothing less than a very contagious and epidemical disease, which springs from a venomous exhalation contained in the air, and afterwards increased through contagion, which attack the human race insidiously, and exposes their lives to danger.

Its principal symptoms are either, horror, or light shivering, followed with a very violent inward heat, without nevertheless being accompanied with a great thirst; on the contrary, although the heat or fever be light, the thirst is often very great; the urine is like that of a person in a state of health. The patients are very dull, they are sometimes troubled with great pains in the head, and sometimes the white part of their eyes is as red as fire, without being able to sleep. Sometimes they feel a restlessness in their breast, the pulse is low and weak: it at first appears high; but, on applying the finger on it, its weakness is soon perceived; the strength abates, a looseness in the bowels come on, which it is very difficult to stop. Some patients often vomit, while others experience only nausea; some of them have

tumours in the arm-pits, groins, near the ears, and in glandulous parts; and others have white and red pustules, carbuncles or a kind of spots that appear in malignant fevers.

The plague is implicated with fevers, reveries, accompanied with frenzy, great vomitings, the patients tongue is dry, large and black carbuncles come out, which are very painful. A celebrated physician who treated the plague, did not make use of treacle; but used refreshing cordials, water with lime juice, and sulphurous acids; hyacinth confection, prepared pearls, which is common enough; but, he added to it seven or eight drops of yellow amber oil, which was his greatest secret, and pretended that by the means of that oil, the boils did come out through strong and copious perspirations and reduced the malignity of the fever.

Through precaution, the same Physician, every morning before visiting his patients, did rub his hands with karabe or yellow amber oil, and this oil was his only preservative.

As for what concerned the carbuncles, it quickly drew them out, and caused them to grow large in rubbing them with toad oil. He often applied over them a cataplasm made with onions, bruised, milk, treacle, French brandy and dried toad powder; after which, he made scarifications, through which a quantity of virulent flesh did come out; he applied plaster with the gums of the divin and deachylon, he caused the eschar to come off, and after he treated the sores as an ulcer. He never wore any woollen cloths, but such as were made of silk.

Remedy against the Plague.

Put into a glazed earthen pot twenty or thirty large toads, cover it with its lid, and apply clay all around it, after tie it on the pot with wire, then put the pot on a fire of coals made in the middle of a large yard, leave it seven hours on the fire, after which you must take it off and let it get cold, afterwards, open the pot; having previously put a handkerchief before the nose, for fear the smoke should get into the head. In the pot you will find a powder, gray and white; both have the same property. Put some of this powder in a small glass of white wine, and on the next day give it to the patient who has the plague; three hours after, he will experience a great heat all over his body, which will last two hours; his clothing must be changed in bed, and as soon as he does not sweat any more, he must take a meat broth.

Another Receipt for the Plague.

During the greatest heat in the month of July, endeavour to get some large toads in the greatest heat of the sun. There are some that are so very old, whose head is black, and their eyes full of worms. Take one of them, and suspend it by its two hind legs, with his head downwards, having his belly turned towards the fire, which must be slow. Under the toad you must lay a plate or pan, well rubbed within side with yellow wax. It will often live a long time in this situation; and having thrown out a great quantity of filth, he dies.

Then take all that has fallen into the plate or pan, together with the body of the toad, which must be slowly dried in an oven; afterwards the whole must be worked up together with the wax, which serves to

thicken it in a kind of dough; with which, some kinds of flat and small medals are made, in order that they may be the more easily worn on the region of the heart in a small bag.

This remedy has been communicated by an English lord, named Cuthler, celebrated for the great remedies he possessed; who during the prevalence of a great plague, in England, did cure a great number of infected persons, in presence of many spectators. This remedy is in fact sovereign, either to cure the plague already declared, or as a preventive.

Manner of using these Medals.

One of them is to be applied on the carbuncle most distant from the heart, having been previously soaked in luke warm water, during half a quarter of an hour: it must be left a long quarter of an hour on the carbuncle, and it does not fail to open it, and to draw out all the pestiferous matter through that place. It is to be remarked, that, the more this dough has been used on infected persons, the more virtues it possesses against the plague. It is proper to give the patient one dose of treacle, who will not fail of perspiring.

Here follows other inward preventitives, which are very good, and have very often been experienced in many countries, against all contagious diseases.

The seeds and essence of life, the essence of ambergris, rectified amber, and the coralline amber, hold the first place amongst the inward preventives, which by vivifying the natural heat and radical moisture, purifying the spirits, and the blood, correcting putrefaction,

enlivening the heart and brain, and strengthening the nerves, do dispose nature to resist the venom of all contagious diseases, of what kind soever they may be, by expelling them partly through the urine, and partly through the natural sweat and perspiration.

But, as their price is beyond the capacity of many, and that only rich people are able to procure them. Grains of Health, and of St. Roch's sugar plums will be given for people of middling circumstances, and the vinegar of earnest for the poor.

OF THE SEEDS OF LIFE,

And method to be pursued to compose them.

To compose the seeds of life, you must know how to prepare well the essence of life, and the juniper berries.

Preparation of the Essence of Life.

For that purpose, you must have marigold, pink, rosemary, and sage flowers, four ounces of each; put them into a large matrass, (a sort of long narrow necked round bellied bottle) and having poured over them four pounds of good camphorated treacle water, you must apply to it a vessel well fitting the matrass, and having well stopped the joints, infuse them on the luke warm bath during twenty-four hours, after which open the vessel, and having separated the spirits from the flowers, by pressing them hard, put it in the matrass again and add to it three ounces of contrayerva roots, two ounces of kermes, and half an ounce of saffron, the whole well pulverized.

Then apply the fitting vessel to the matrass, and having stopped well the joints, digest the whole in the luke warm bath again during two days; this being done, open the vessel, and strain the spirits through a brown paper; then put it into the matrass again, and add to it ambergris, east bezoar stone, magistery of pearls, two drachms of each; magistery of coral, three drachms, musk half a drachm; the whole being pulverized, apply the fitting vessel, stop the joints well, and keep it on the bath until all the matters are dissolved; then open the vessel, and without straining them, add to it four ounces of good spirits of sulphur, six ounces of rectified acid spirits of tartar, two ounces of spirits of lignumvitæ, half an ounce of essence of cinnamon, the same quantity of essence of nutmeg, and two drachms of essence of cloves. Shut up the vessel as before, and cause all these things to circulate at the balneum maris, during four days, in order to get them well mixed, and you will then have the true essence of life; which must be kept in a glass phial well stopped.

Preparation of the Juniper Berries.

Take such a quantity of juniper berries as you think proper, of the smallest size, they must be well ripe, picked and dried in the shade, wash them well in spring water, rubbing them very softly between your hands in order to take off all the dust and dirt. When they are well cleansed, lay them in the sun until they are dry; after that, put them into a glazed pan, and pour over them either angelic water or viper's-grass water, or scabious water, a sufficient quantity of it to cover all the juniper berries, let them infuse during

twenty-four hours, to cause them to loose what little bitterness they possess, without distroying their virtues; this being done, you must rub them very slightly between your hands, for fear of bruising them, and having taken the water out of them, dry the berries in the sun.

Composition of the Seeds of Life.

Take four pounds of juniper-berries, as we have just mentioned, put them into a large and strong matrass, that has a wide and long neck, pour over them your spirits of life, a sufficient quantity to cover the berries a little, apply to it a vessel well fitting the matrass, and having well stopped the joints, expose it to the sun during fifteen days, or cause it to digest on the bath four days, in order that the juniper berries may get well soaked, and filled with the spirits or essence of life. Afterwards open your vessel, and pour out gently what essence remains; this being done, take out the berries, put them in an earthen vessel, large at the bottom, and glazed, cover them with well purified sugar in very subtile powder, perfumed with amber and musk; stir them very gently with your hands, in order that the berries may be well impregnated with sugar, and that a kind of sugar plums may be formed with them. While drying, keep the seeds or sugar plums in a china or glass vessel well stopped.

You may dry them without sugar, by using the iris, and even omit making use of the amber and musk, but adding to it camphire and castor in favour of those ladies, who have a dislike for sweetness and smell.

All infusions and digestions may be made in the sun

during the dog doys; and also, in burying the vessels in horse dung, during the winter; but all these operations are much more tedious than the bath.

Virtues of the Seeds of Life.

Experience has shown, that they are a powerful and sovereign preventive against the plague, pestilential fevers, small pox, and all contagious diseases; because they vivify the natural heat, and expel the foreign, purify the spirits and the blood, correct the infection, and slowly dissipate the venom, partly through the urine, and partly through sweating and perspiration together, and prevent corruption.

They strengthen the brain, membranes, and all the nerves, preserve the exercise of all the functions of the animal powers, prevent the production of the causes of pains in the head, vertigo, falling sickness, palsy, apoplexy, rheumatism, gout, and such other diseases, the most part of which arise from a weakness of the brain and nerves.

They prevent distillations on the breast, cure old coughs, cause a great respiration, and correct the bad smelling breath.

They are excellent against the palpitations, weakness, and swoonings.

They strengthen the stomach, restore a lost appetite, and promote a good digestion, stopping by that means all vomitings and looseness in the bowels, which arise from crudities.

They open very slowly the obstructions in the misentery, liver and spleen, and at the same time give a free passage to the aliments and excrements, preserve to the body its good plight, natural vigour, and liveliness of its complexion.

They cut, subtilize, and loosen the phlegms, and viscous humours, which they afterwards cause to come out through the perspiration and urine, disengage the reins, artery, and bladder, by causing the sand, and the natural cause of the stone to come out.

They possess such a power over the venereal venoms, which they expel and overcome before the disease has taken any root on the body of those persons who are so unfortunate as to have exposed themselves to it.

The dose is from two to four grains, every morning and evening, and even six grains, whenever the danger of the contagion is great. They may be swallowed entire, if thought agreeable:

Another inward preventive.

There are persons, who make use of the essence of ambergris, as an excellent preventive; wherein they are not mistaken, being assured, that ambergris is one of the most noble productions of nature, and which produces a very good effect in medicine, as well to strengthen the heart, stomach and brain, as to revive the vital and animal spirits. It is reduced into an essence according to the following operations.

Manner of preparing the essence of Ambergris.

Reduce two drachms of very pure and chosen ambergris into a very subtile powder; add to it one scruple of good musk well pulverised also, put it in a small long neck matrass, pour over it four ounces of good spirits of wine, apply to the matrass a well fitting vessel, stop well the joints, and let it digest in horse dung,

moderately warm, during several days; afterwards, open the vessel, and immediately pour out all that is liquid, into a phial before it cools, for this essence gets congealed by the least coldness, and becomes liquid again by the natural heat of ones hand.

The dose is, from ten to fifteen drops in Spanish wine, hydromel, or in some juleb cordials.

Persons who visit patients, or places afflicted with contagious diseases, must previously rub their nose and temple with a little of this essence.

Another inward preventive.

John Harteman, principal physician of the princes of Langrave, of Hesse, said, that the emperor Rodolphe, in order to preserve himself from pestilential fevers, and other contagions, commonly made use of rectified amber, according to the preparation sent to him by Elizabeth, queen of England, and the following is a true copy of the original receipt, made public for the benefit of all mankind.

Preparation of the rectified Amber.

Take one ounce of ambergris, one drachm of musk, and half a drachm of very white sugar; and having reduced all these drugs into very fine and subtile powder, add to it by degrees, a few drops of ardent spirits of roses, stirring them slowly, to reduce them into a mass, which you will keep for use in a vessel well stopped.

The dose is the size of a small pea, to be taken in the morning, with wine or any other cordial liquor.

Another inward preventive, Amber Caroline.

Take two drachms of ambergris, one scruple of

good musk, four ounces of very transparent yellow amber, four ounces of very clear white amber, and without any spots. four ounces of prepared coral, half an ounce of camphire, and two ounces of sugar candy.

First, reduce the ambergris, together with the musk into powder, to which you will afterwards add the sugar candy, and mix them very exactly.

Having put this powder in a paper, you must pulverise in the same mortar the other kinds of amber, coral, camphire, one after another; then, after having mixed them all with the first, stir them up for some time in the mortar, and pass them through a very fine sieve, in order to mix them well together. Reduce into powder again, what cannot pass through the sieve, until the whole is entirely pulverised, which must be kept in a phial well stopped.

This powder is likewise made into small grains or pills of the size of a small pea, and giving it some consistency with sirup of nymphée, quince or confection of alkermes.

Tablets are also made of it, by adding four ounces of this powder to every pound of sugar, boiled with rose-water, and well clarified.

Virtue of the Caroline Amber.

This amber is a good preventive, and one of the most useful in the course of medicine, on account of its excellent properties.

It stops the fluxions and distillations that proceed from the brain, on the breast, stomach and other parts inferior to them.

It strengthens the stomach and intestines; stops vomiting, and the looseness in the bowels, and particu-

larly the dysentery, in which case it performs wonders, provided the body be well prepared by bleedings and necessary purges.

It stops the spitting of blood, and re-establishes by degrees persons afflicted with the phthisic.

It is admirable in hysterical complaints, and particularly in suffocations and falling sickness, which proceeds from them. It infallibly stops the whites and the excessive flux or discharge of the red, provided the physician has been careful in preparing the body; this remedy must not be given to those ladies who cannot support or bear the smell of the ambergris and musk, but others must be prepared, in the composition of which castor must be used instead of those two excellent aromatics.

It restores the first vigour to those who fall into consumption and linger for having lost too much blood through the hemorrhoides.

It is the most certain remedy we possess to suppress quickly all kinds of gonorrhæa, provided the patient has taken the necessary remedies, and expels all the venom of that infamous disease.

Manner of using the Caroline Amber.

One scruple of the powder must be taken every morning in an egg, or in a spoonful of quince sirup, or even in broth; and repeat the same every evening and oftener, if the disease is violent.

The dose of the pills is three or four per day at different intervals from each other, and more if the disease be urging.

The dose for the tablettis is one drachm, or one drachm and a half per day.

Of the method to be observed to preserve the Grains of Health.

Take four ounces of good Montpellier theriak, three of good myrrh, half an ounce of saffron, and the same quantity of camphire, and having reduced into powder such of them as are susceptible of being so, put the whole into a large matrass and pour over them four ounces of good rectified spirits of wine; apply to the matrass a well fitting vessel and stop the joints well. After having infused the whole on the luke warm bath during five or six days, strain the spirits through blotting paper.

Put the spirits into another matrass and add to it four ounces of good viper's powder, two ounces of kermes, and four ounces of scordium leaves, dried in the shade and pulverised. Apply to the matrass a fitting vessel, and stop the joints well, and let it circulate on the balneum maris during four days, then strain the spirits again through blotting paper.

Put that spirits into the matrass again, and add to it four ounces of yellow amber, half an ounce of prime pearls, three drachms of red coral, the whole being pulverised, adapt the fitting vessel, stop the joints well, and keep it on the bath until a sufficient dissolution of the matters has taken place.

This being done, and having strained the spirits through blotting paper, put the spirits into the matrass again, and add to it four ounces of good spirits of sulphur, six ounces of acid spirits of tartar, three ounces of spirits of salt, two ounces of lignumvita, the same quantity of spirits of soap-wort roots, half a scruple of ambergris, and six grains of good musk. Shut up the matrass as above; and let them incorporate well

during four days on the balneum maris, and then strain the spirits.

All that remains to be done, to obtain the seeds or grains of health, is to soak in this spirits some juniper berries, prepared in the manner we have prescribed; and afterwards, make of them small sugar plums, with purified sugar, and perfumed with amber and musk.

Virtues of the Grains of Health.

Although these grains do not possess either such an agreeable smell, nor such an agreeable and excellent taste, as the seeds or grains of life, because ambergris and musk are not much used in their composition nevertheless, they are very agreeable.

They possess almost the same virtues as the seeds of life, and are consequently employed for the same use. The doses is likewise the same.

Method to be observed, for preparing the St. Roch Sugar Plums, for persons in middling circumstances.

Take two ounces of contrayerva roots, four ounces of vipers grass roots, and the same quantity of angelic roots, dried, and one ounce of good saffron. All these drugs being well pulverised, you must throw them in a large gourd glass, and pour in it one quart of lemon juice, one quart of good white wine, and one pint of vipers grass water, apply to it a blind still and let them soak forty-eight hours, then apply to it a complete still and distill them on the balneum maris.

Take four pounds of this water, and having put it in a large matrass, add to it four ounces of good viper's powder, four ounces of rue leaves, dried in the shade

and pulverised, and two ounces of good spirits of sulphur; after having fixed on the matrass the fitting vessel and shut it as already said, put it to the sun to infuse during four days; after which, open the vessel and strain the liquor through a blotting paper.

This being done, take four pounds of juniper berries prepared as above prescribed, put them into a large matrass and pour in it a sufficient quantity of this water or liquor, so as to cover the berries, let them infuse as long as will be necessary to have them well filled and imbibed: then having separated the water in pouring it out slowly from the matrass, take the berries and dry them up with double refined sugar, should you not prefer them in form of true sugar plums, made according to art.

Virtues of the St. Roch Sugar Plums.

They are less heating than the seeds or grains of life and of health; nevertheless, they are prescribed for the same diseases with a happy success.

The dose is likewise the same, and even a little larger.

Ernest Vinegar, a preventive for the poor.

John Ernest, M. D. gives this preventive, at the end of his treatise, de oleis chymice distillatis, in which he says, he has very often experienced and always found it infallible. It may serve for the poor as being cheap.

Take wormwood leaves and narrow sage leaves, one ounce and a half of each, and six ounces and a half of rue.

Having well washed these herbs in cool spring water, cut them very fine and pound them well in a mortar. Then, put the whole in a new earthen pot, and pour over it one pint of the strongest vinegar you can get, shut up the pot with its lid, and stop it well all around, and leave it twenty-four hours in that situation; after which time, separate the vinegar from the herbs by a strong pressing, and having put it in the pot again, add to it one ounce of good turbith in powder, and shut up the pot as before, and let it soak twenty-four hours longer; then strain it again, and keep it in a close vessel.

The same physician assures us, that if any person takes a spoonful of this preventive every morning, and adding to it every time, the size of a pea of good treacle, that person will be exempt from all contagious and pestilential diseases; and that, if any one when he is already seized with it, takes four spoonfuls of it with the size of four peas of good treacle, remaining four hours without eating, and walking about slowly, he will infallibly be cured. This experiment having been made on a great number of patients who were attacked with contagious diseases, was always attended with the greatest success.

The principal virtue of this vinegar is to be attributed to the rue and treacle, which are specifics for all kinds of diseases, as experience has proved with the highest degree of certainty to those who use no other preventive, except four or five leaves of rue, taken in the morning fasting, with one fig, and a small quantity of good treacle.

It would be much better, if the infusion were made in the sun or on the *balneum maris*, during three or

four days, and that at the last infusion, you should add together with the turbith, two ounces of good viper's powder, and that after it has been drained for the last time a sufficient quantity of treacle be added to it, in order that each spoonful should carry with itself the necessary dose. This is the way it is prepared, so that whenever it is to be used, nothing is to be done, but to shake the bottle well, and take the prescribed dose, which is one spoonful every morning.

Outward Preventives.

The principal powers of the outward preventives, consists in a certain magnetic virtue through which they draw out the venom of the contagion from the within to the outside of the body, with such a visible and apparent success, that no one needs to doubt it, although it would be very difficult to say in what that virtue consists, the opinions of physicians being divided on this subject. Moreover, it would be very useless for us to report at this time any particular opinion on this case, so much the more, that they cannot cure. Nevertheless, let us be allowed to say, that spider's yew tree, which the country people in Europe apply with a happy success on the arms of those who labour under the tertian or quartan fevers, followed with some malignity: the scorpions, hornets, and bees, which they bruise, in order to apply them on the wound inflicted by their own stings; the hair of a mad dog, applied on their bite; the toads that are tied on the buboes of the plague; the scorpion and spider oil, used in anointing the emunctory in cases of malignant and contagious diseases, experience and the general consent of those who

are in the least acquainted with medicine, prove without difficulty, that there are medicaments, possessing the power of drawing the venom of contagious diseases from within to the outward part of the body.

From this, we may conclude, that since there are medicaments that possess the virtue and power of drawing the venom in contagious diseases from the within to the out side of the body, even when they have already made some impression on the body, in such a manner as to have begun to destroy the solid parts, corrupted the humours and infected the spirits; it will be much easier for those medicaments to draw out and overcome these frightful venoms before they have made any progress; and by that means preserve our own persons from their dangerous consequences.

These excellent remedies are prescribed under the names of pentacules, priaptes and amulets, magnetic oils and plasters.

The pentacules, are large medals made of magnetic paste, put between two bits of cloth, in form of scapulary; they are worn between the clothing and the shirt on the side of the heart.

The priaptes, small bags or medals with holes in them, filled with powders, animals, or magnetic paste; to be worn suspended to one's neck with a ribbon.

The amulets, are the same things wrapped up between two loose linen rags, or two bits of taffeta, to be applied on the col of the arm in form of bracelets. There are likewise other sorts of bracelets preservative, such as miseltoe, oak, elk foot, against the falling sickness.

The oils are employed for anointing the emunctory,

and the plaster to be applied on the buboes, which they successfully open and prevent from shutting up again before the venom is expelled.

Of all the remedies we possess, we will be satisfied with giving here those which experience has rendered so famous amongst the physicians who have used them in treating all contagious diseases, and which they have kept to this present time, as very great secrets.

PREPARATION OF THE GRAND PENTACULE OR LARGE MEDAL.

A Magnetic Pestilential Preservative against all Contagious Diseases.

Take scorpion oil, composed of the description of mathiole, four ounces, spider's oil, two ounces.

Put them in a large glazed earthen bowl on a chafing dish, then add to it, rage of vipers, and rage of scorpions, two ounces of each.

Rage of toads,	-	-	-	-	half an ounce.
Toad's grease,	-	-	-	-	one ounce.
Axungia of vipers,	-	-	-	-	two ounces.
Gall of vipers,	-	-	-	-	two drachms.

When all these things are beginning to boil, add to them one pound of new wax cut into small pieces, and half a pound of pitch rosin well pulverised.

As soon as the whole is dissolved and well mixed, add to it spider's powder, scorpion's powder, toad's powder, and vipers powder, two ounces of each.

Having incorporated all these ingredients well, stirring them subtilely, taking good care that the smoke does not hurt you; then, take them off the fire and add besides to them, arsenical loadstone pulveriz-

ed, two ounces, lacker of Venice, a sufficient quantity to give it a fine colour, or chinabar instead of it.

Mix all these drugs well, always stirring them with a wooden spatula until your composition be cold enough to make quickly all your medals with it, keeping it for that purpose on some warm ashes, for fear it should get too cold.

It is a powerful preventive, drawing out entirely the venom of the plague, and pestilential diseases; preserving the noble parts and spirits from all kinds of contagion, and causing successfully the purples and the small pox to come out.

But it must be faithfully prepared, and we must mention that none of it ought to be used, unless you have seen it prepared, on account of the great difficulty there is in procuring and preparing all the venoms that enter into its composition, except it is given by a man of probity to whom you can place confidence; in a thing on which life itself depends.

We must mention, that neither amber nor musk, must be mixed with it; for fear that the sulphur of the venoms, happening to get mixed with that of those excellent aromates, should evaporate with it, and hurt your brain.

Therefore, as it would be impossible for those whose curiosity might induce to prepare it, to procure the rages, and some other ingredients used in the composition of this pentacule, we will now explain seperately the method for obtaining them.

What must be done to obtain Spider Oil.

You must take some of those large blackish spiders, which are marked all over with yellow spots, or such others as you will be able to find; put them in a strong glass phial, then pour into it a sufficient quantity of bitter almond's oil, to cover them about one inch, and drown all these spiders, adding to it a little red mint; then stop the phial well, bury it in horse dung during fifteen days, in order to rotten and ferment the spiders in the oil. Having taken the phial out, put the whole into a small strong linen bag, and separate the oil from the spiders and herbs by pressing, then, separate again the oil from all watery parts, having previously let it settle; and keep this oil in a phial well stopped.

This spider's oil is inferior to none, to draw out the venom of contagious diseases. It must be made luke warm on a plate, and the emunctory are to be rubbed with it. It is also applied on the col of the arms for the same effect.

How to procure the Rage of Vipers.

At the time vipers are whipt to make treacle, and when they are in a great fury, make them bite some small pieces of very dry sponge, which you will present to them, at the end of a small stick, or very long tongs made for that purpose, and they will fill them with a very pernicious venom. Put afterwards these small pieces of sponge into a phial which you must have ready, and pour over them a sufficient quantity of oil of bitter almonds to imbibe them well; stop the phial close, and lay it in the sun during fifteen days; after which break the phial, and press the sponge very hard.

to cause all the rage of the vipers to come out, which you must keep in a phial well stopped.

How to procure the Rage of Scorpions.

Take any quantity of scorpions you think proper, those of Somnieres in Languedock are the best, and such as have been gathered during the greatest heat of the summer. Having made on the ground, several circles of fire, of about eighteen inches in diamater, with some very hot blazing coales; put those scorpions two or three in number, in the middle of each of those circles, with long tongs made for the purpose; you will see the scorpions very much agitated and tormented, as soon as they feel the heat a little violent, and will afterwards become as though they were mad, and not being able to come out of those circles, they will sting and burst themselves; gather up very carefully the venom that comes out of them, with some small bits of very dry sponge, which you must put into a small phial (which as well as the sponge you will have already prepared) and pour over them a sufficient quantity of aspic oil to imbibe the sponge well, and lay it in the sun during fifteen days; after which time, break the phial, and pressing the bits of sponge very hard to cause all the rage of the scorpions to come out of them, and keep it in a phial well stopped.

Another method for procuring the Rage of Scorpions.

Put a number of living scorpions in a glazed earthen pot, apply its lid on it, and stop it all around with flour and whites of eggs; put the pot on the balneum maris, heat the water well, and take care that it does not boil; keep the bath and the pot in that situation

during four hours, after which time you must take the pot out of the bath, and when it is cold, open it, taking out the scorpions with tongs one by one, you will wipe them well with small bits of drye sponge, which you must put into a phial. After all the scorpions are taken out, pour into the pot double the quantity of aspic oil, as you have found rage, and having warmed them a little together in order to mix them well, pour it in the phial over the bits of sponge, that you have already in, then wipe the pot well with other pieces of sponge, which you must put in the same phial with the first, stop it well, and lay it in the sun during fifteen days; and do the rest of the operation, as has been said before.

How to procure the Rage and Grease of Toads.

Take the greatest quantity you can get of those large toads, covered with pustules, which are to be found in gardens, fields and vineyards during the month of May, because they are then in love, their venom is more violent. During all the other months they spin, consequently are not good, as they give but very little grease.

Take these toads, suspend them alive by their two hind legs or feet, on a small stick with a thread or twine; tie the end of the stick to the andirons before the fire, to roast them slowly; turn them from time to time, by changing the stick end for end, and when they begin to feel the heat rather violent, you will see them much agitated, and becoming as though they were mad; they will vomit a blackish and clammy matter, which you must receive in some small glazed earthen bowls, in which you have previously put a little bees wax, melted, and under which you must have put some warm ashes.

Whenever they are dead, or as soon as they do not vomit any more matter, change the bowls by putting others in their place without any wax, increase the fire, receive the grease; and keep both venom and grease separately for use.

How to procure Spiders Powder.

Take some of those large spiders we have spoken of before, and drown a great number of them in spirits of wine, which you have prepared in a matrass, and a sufficient quantity of it to cover the spiders more than two inches; apply to it a fitting vessel and stop well the joints, then circulate it on the balneum maris until the spirits of wine has taken a reddish colour; this being done, let the vessel get cold, and having opened it, separate the spirits from the spiders, and keep it in a phial for the use we shall mention hereafter.

Take the spiders so prepared, and having put them in a glazed earthen pot, apply its lid on it, stop it all round with flour and whites of eggs, and bury it in the sand on the furnace, making a slow fire, to dry them slowly to be reduced to very subtile powder.

How to procure Scorpion and Toad Powder.

The scorpions out of which the rage has been taken, being dried in the same manner we have just prescribed for the spiders, may be reduced to powder. The toad powder is made in the same way.

How to procure Vipers Powder.

After having killed some vipers, and taken out their grease, entrails, head and tail, the rest must be cut in

small pieces, and dried up in a glass gourd on the bath heat, until they are susceptible of being reduced to powder.

How to procure Arsenical Loadstone.

Take equal quantities of raw antimony, yellow sulphur, and white arsenic, and having reduced them to subtile powder and well mixed, put them in a glass phial, which you will bury in the sand, make a slow fire, in order to let them dissolve very slow. As soon as the matters are dissolved, (which you may know by introducing into it the end of a small stick) take it off the fire, let it get cold, and it will become as hard as a stone.

Another Magnetic Pentacule, or Medal.

Take three ounces of arsenical loadstone, and two ounces of verdigris, reduce them to very subtile powder, and mix them in a mortar with mucilage of gum dragon, add to it three ounces of starch flour, and afterwards, viper, scorpion, spider and toad powders, two ounces of each; stir and mix well these drugs in a mortar with the pestle, reducing them into a paste or dough, neither too hard nor too soft, to make medals of it of the size and thickness of half a dollar, which you will dry in the shade; when dry, cover them with magnetic varnish, as follows; after sticking in the side of these medals the point of a needle which you fasten at the end of a small stick, and which you hold in your hand in order that by this means you may be able to apply the varnish on all the parts of the medal, and

likewise that you may afterwards let them dry so suspended, by placing the other end of the stick in some hole, out of the sun and of the dust.

Magnetic Varnish, for the Medals.

Take eight ounces of magnetic spirits, which must have been prepared in the manner stated in the article of the spider powder, dissolve in it one ounce of carabe or yellow amber, half an ounce of camphire, and one ounce of Venice turpentine very clear, in a glass matrass well closed, on the balneum maris. This being done and the varnish cold, apply it on the medals with a small brush.

After the medals are dry, you may if you think proper, inclose them between two crystals, with a gold or silver circle, having holes through all around it, putting a narrow ribband between the edge of the medal and the circle. There must be a small ring or buckle on the side of the circle to put a ribband through it, by the means of which the pentacule or medal is suspended.

This expense may be avoided if required, by covering the medals with cloth in form of scapulary, such as was worn by an hermit, who rendered himself so famous during the plague that last prevailed at Toulouse (France). Although this preventive is very excellent, it does not however possess as much virtue as the former, on account of the rages and magnetic oils which it contains, and which the latter does not.

Those medals preserve their virtue longer than ten years.

Another Magnetic Pentacule, or Medal, a preventive for the poor.

Roast on both sides a piece of bread, as large as the palm of your hand, and half an inch thick, until it is very well dry; afterwards you must pick it on both sides with the point of a knife; then, put it under a toad which you must roast alive to receive its grease, sometime on one side and sometime on the other of the bread, until it is quite well imbibed with it. Afterwards cover the bread with two bits of cloth, and wear it between the dress and shirt on the region of the heart.

This is the preventive generally used by those who are exposed in taking away and burying the bodies of those afflicted with the plague.

Another preventive for the Poor.

Take equal quantities of raw mercury, corrosive, sublimate and arsenic, incorporate well these drugs in a mortar, and fill with it some quills, which you must stop at both ends with wax, and cover them with linen or silk, to be worn between the out side dress and the shirt on both sides instead of medals.

Periapts.

The same paste, and magnetic composition we have just given for the medals, may likewise be used to make excellent periapts, against the plague and other contagious diseases.

Many authors flatter themselves with having been preserved by the arsenical loadstone only, tied up in a small bag, and suspended to the neck.

Large blackish spiders marked with yellow spots shut up alive and suspended to one's neck, perform wonders in cases of malignant fevers, and small pox. They will keep long and operate much better if they are shut in a gold, silver, or tin box, with holes on every side of them.

The miseltoe of oak trees, the elk foot, and the peony roots, are very excellent for the falling sickness.

Amulets.

A small quantity of the composition of our grand pentacule or medal, spread on a small bit of linen in form of a plaster, may be applied on the col of the arms.

One may likewise apply spiders or scorpions oil alone with cotton over the same place, putting some paper and a small bandage on it.

Specific remedies, for those who are attacked with the plague, fevers, or other contagious diseases.

It is not sufficient to have given remedies to preserve and keep mankind from all kinds of contagious diseases; charity compels us moreover to afford a quick relief to those who are so unfortunate as to have been attacked with them.

Amongst the great numbers of both inward and outward remedies to that effect; many of them useless by their being very often falsified by those persons who bring them to us from foreign countries, or on account of their being too slow in their operations.

As for my own part, I shall keep within my prescribed limits, by giving those only, which experience has proved to be certain.

During the last plague at Bourges, a foreigner did expose himself to treat those who were afflicted with that disease, which he performed with such success, that he generally preserved the lives of those who were so fortunate as to fall under his care, from the first stage of their disease, without giving them any thing else, but a glass full of a liquor which he composed.

That fine secret determined a physician, likewise exposed to the same danger, to solicit the friendship of that foreigner, in order that he might if possible discover that wonderful remedy; but not having been able to obtain his end, neither with prayers, nor with exchange, nor with money, he resolved to conceal himself in a room adjacent to the one occupied by the stranger, from which he could see what was going on in this latter.

In short, he discovered that this foreigner made use of nothing else, but the gilla of paracelse, dissolved in spring water, with which he filled five or six large jugs, always observing this proportion; by putting three drachms of gilla in powder, on two pounds of water, of which he gave a large glass full immediately to the person being attacked with the disease, and repeating the same dose seven or eight hours after. Afterwards, he made use of the ordinary cordials, and the patient was directed to take some light nourishment.

An Italian physician pursued the same course, during the last plague at Montpellier, and was discovered by Monsieur Ranchin, chancellor and judge, who at that time was first consul, and attended those afflicted with the plague.

Preparation of the Gilla of Paracelsus.

Take such a quantity of white vitriol, as you think proper; dissolve it in spring water, strain the solution through blotting paper, and having afterwards let it evaporate until a thin skin, you must lay it in a cold place, to cause it to crystallize.

Separate the water from the crystals, by pouring it out gently; and cause it again to evaporate in the same manner, and continue to do so, until all the vitriol is reduced into crystals.

Repeat the same operation three different times, in order to purify the vitriol well.

In short you repeat besides, three different times, your dissolution and crystallization in scabious or thistle water; after which, having the crystals dry very slowly, reduce it to powder, and keep it in a glass vessel for use.

This vitriol so prepared, powerfully resists the corruption, and empties very softly through vomitings all the bad humours out of the stomach, and its contiguous parts, by that means delivering the heart and other noble parts from all that can incommode them. Wherefore it is so very useful in the plague and pestilential fevers, because it takes and causes all that might prevent the free exercise of nature, and the effect of the cardiac.

It likewise operates on the worms, and is an excellent remedy against the falling sickness, head-ache, catarrhs, and against all stomach sickness, arising from the too great a quantity of corruption and humours.

It likewise performs wonders, in cases of tertian and quartan fevers, given in a broth at the beginning of the

access; it may also be taken in a small decoction of senna, and it operates very slowly through the stools. The dose is from twenty to thirty grains.

Specific Cardiacs for the Plague and Pestilential Fevers.

After the use of the gilla, recourse must be had to the ordinary cardiacs, which are, hyacinth and alkerines confections, as well as the treacle and bezoar, but as they operate too slowly in the plague, which requires a quick relief, although they answer very well in the small pox, and purple fevers, and because the treacle or theriac is not always faithfully prepared; and because there is hardly any, not to say no true bezoar at all, to be found in the shops, I would advise to give at first the animal bezoar, or our amber of life, which being well prepared and administered in proper time, will never fail to produce the desired effect.

Preparation of the animal bezoar simple.

There are two kinds of simple animal bezoar, the first is the viper powder, prepared in the manner we have taught. The dose is from one drachm, to four scruples.

The second is the axonge or viper grease, prepared as follows. After the vipers have been skinned, will be found in their body, all along their entrails a great deal of white fat. Separate that fat from the entrails and gall, wash it well in white wine; then having cut it very fine, dissolve it in a small glazed earthen plate, and when it is well melted, strain it through a fine linen

cloth or a piece of taffeta, receiving what passes through in an earthen glazed bowl or plate, that must be half full of white wine, in which the grease must be beat well, with a wooden spatula during about half an hour; this being done, let it settle: afterwards separate the grease from the wine, by the means of a glass funnel, at the end of the spout whereof, you must have put a small bit of cotton wool.

Keep carefully this grease, as clean and as pure as oil, in a glass phial well stopped in a cold place; as a great and certain diaphoretic, which powerfully expels the malignant from the centre to the circumference.

The dose may be as much as ten or twelve drops, in broth, or some other convenient vehicle.

Preparation of the compound animal bezoar.

There are likewise two kinds of compound animal bezoar. The first is prepared thus: take six ounces of vipers powder well prepared, contrayerva root, angelica roots, and vipers-grass dried in the shade and reduced into subtile powder, one ounce of each, mix them very exactly. The dose is from one scruple to one drachm in some convenient vehicle.

The second is prepared in this manner. Take such a quantity, as you think proper, of good composed scorpion oil and having strained it through a small fine linen cloth, make of it an oleo saccharum, which must be given in broth, julep, cordial potions, or in any other vehicle.

It is a great remedy against the purple fevers, the measles and small pox, which it successfully causes to come out. The dose is from one scruple to one drachm.

Preparation of the Amber of Life.

Take three diachms of ambergris, one drachm of musk, and two drachms of sugar candy; reduce the whole into subtile powder, and put them into a strong glass long necked matrass. Pulverise in the same mortar, four ounces of white amber, the whitest you find, and put it in the same matrass, and pour over it one pound of ardent spirits or oil ætheréc of juniper berries; apply to the matrass a fitting vessel, the neck of which must be also very long, stop the joints well, and let them infuse on the luke warm bath, or in horse dung, until all the matters are perfectly dissolved, which will take place within four or five days; then, open your vessel, and strain this decoction while it is hot through a very white fine linen cloth, which must previously have been wet in spirits of wine. Keep what has not gone through, as very proper for the smelling paste, and put what has been strained in the matrass again, and add to it four ounces of true white balsam or very pure liquid amber, apply the fitting vessel, and infuse it again during four or five days, in order to incorporate them well; after which time, open the vessel, and keep this amber in a phial well stopped, as a liquor of a very high value.

Virtues of the Amber of Life.

Here is the great secret, a remedy without disgust, without danger, the medicine of princes more precious than gold itself, more powerful in its virtue than the cuthler stone, more excellent than the great alkali, is the true balsam of nature, conformable to the

radical heat and moisture, with which it unites itself, to prevent, or at least to diminish the continual wasting of those principals of our life, and to restore the loss we sustain in our own subsistence; from whence it follows, that it very much lengthens our existence, by preserving vigour, and retarding the decrepitude and other grievous accidents which usually accompany old age.

It revives the vital, animal, and natural spirits, purifies the blood, corrects the corruption, enlivens the heart and brain, strengthens the nerves and membranes, withstands to the falling sickness, prevents the syncope and swoonings, expels the venom of contagious diseases, partly through the urine, partly through the sweating and perspiration; opens the obstructions, mundifies and consolidates inward ulcers; stops the spitting of blood; restores the harmony of the breast and stomach; excites the urine; cleanses the reins and the bladder; strengthens the womb; regulates the women's courses, cures the whites, and by that means renders them fertile.

The dose is from eight to ten drops, taken in some proper vehicles.

It likewise produces a very good effect, by applying it outwardly.

Being also melted with rue oil, and put in the ears with cotton, after they have been well cleaned, it strengthens them, dissipates the noise and ringling, and restores the hearing, lost or diminished, either through sickness or any other accidents.

Being likewise mixed with rue oil, it strengthens the eyes, takes away the itching, redness, blearedness,

and clears the eye sight, by rubbing with it only the end and under part of the lids every evening.

Alone or mixt with flax seed oil, it dissipates the humours of the hemorrhoides, and takes away the pains from it, by slightly rubbing them, and applying a little cotton over it. It preserves the sweetness and beauty of the colour, and causes a good smell, by mixing a few drops of it in pomatum.

OF SEVERAL RENOWNED PLASTERS.

A Plaster to cure all pains in the sides, liver, spleen, and whenever the liver swells.

Take some new linen that has never been washed, then, take Burgundy pitch, that you will soften before the fire, so that it may be wrought with the hands, take likewise some very fine salt with honey fit to eat. Work up these three articles together, and afterwards spread them over your linen, that you have previously prepared and cut in ovals, in order to apply on the sick part of the liver or of the spleen. It is also good for the hysteric fits. You must let those plasters stay on the afflicted part until they fall off themselves.

Famous plaster of Andre Delacroix, to cure all deep sores, and must be used without lent.

Take rosin pitch, twelve ounces; gum elemi, four ounces; laurel oil and turpentine of Venice, of each three ounces; and the plaster will be made according to the rule of the art.

BAILLEUL PLASTER.

For all sorts of Fractures, Dislocations, great Contusions, and Bruised Nerves.

You must take leaves and roots of ash tree, elm bark, roots of the grand and small consound, red roses, willow leaves, myrtles of each, four handfuls, cut them very fine, pound them in a mortar, then, put them in a sufficient quantity of thick wine to cover the ingredients, boil them down until reduced to less than the half. After having strained the decoction in extracting the grounds very hard, put into it eight ounces of mucilage of marsh mallow, and boil all that with oil of roses and myrtles, two pounds of each, until the consummation of the greatest part of the humidity; this being done, add to it gold and silver litharge of each one pound, and towards the latter part of the boiling of the litharge, add to it two pounds of male goat tallow, half a pound of claire turpentine, two pounds of yellow wax, always stirring until the plaster is done, then draw it off from the fire, and when it will be about luke warm, add to it myrrh, frankincense, armenian bole, terra, sigillata, of each half a pound; mastich, two ounces; powder of roses, myrtles, and dragon's blood; of each four ounces. Always stirring them in order to get the whole well incorporated. This being done, preserve it to make use of it when wanting.

Another Plaster for Contusions.

Take gum elemi, rosin, half a pound of each; powder of myrtles and armenian bole, true dragon's blood in drops, mastich, one ounce of each; roses powder and

camomile, half an ounce of each; yellow wax, four ounces; turpentine of Venice, half an ounce, and make a plaster of the whole, according to the rule of the art.

Plaster very much approved, and in use for several complaints.

RECIPE.

Opopanax,	-	-	-	one ounce and a half;
Bellium,	-	-	-	one ounce and a half.
Galbanum,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Gum ammoniac	-	-	-	one ounce and a half.
Sweet olive oil	-	-	-	two pounds
Yellow wax,	-	-	-	one pound
Gold litharge	-	-	-	one pound and a half.
Olibanum,	-	-	-	two ounces.
Fine myrrh, and frankincence,				one ounce of each
Round aristolochy	-	-	-	two ounces.
Mummy, beyond sea,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Yellow amber,	-	-	-	half an ounce.
Red coral,	-	-	-	one ounce.
White coral	-	-	-	one ounce.
Alabaster,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Loadstone	-	-	-	one ounce and a half.
Chalcedony stone,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Mastich,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Dry storax,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Prime pearls,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Turpentine of Venice,	-	-	-	four ounces.
Laurel oil,	-	-	-	one ounce.
St. John's wort oil,	-	-	-	one ounce
Oil of roses	-	-	-	one ounce.
Camomile oil,	-	-	-	one ounce

You must dissolve the three gums, ammoniac, opoponax and galbanum, in three pints of good vinegar, then let them evaporate one half, afterwards strain them to take off the dregs and dirt, then you must continue to boil them, until the whole is of a consistency of pap. This being done, let them settle, to employ them in the following composition. You must put the olibanum, bdellium, myrrh and frankincense in powder, likewise the aristolochy, corals, amber, and gold litharge, must be sifted in fine and impalpable powder. But the oils of St. John's wort, of roses and camomile, must only be used in anointing the hands to make the plaster up in rolls.

Composition of the Plaster.

Put the olive oil and wax into a large earthen pan, and warm them on the fire, then pour in it little by little the gold litharge, and boil them on a moderate fire of coals, but very mild; when the whole is reduced, and the oils have taken some colour, add to it the aristolochy, then the myrrh, frankincense, bdellium, olibanum, and constantly stir up the ingredients, to prevent them from burning; then add to it the gums, that you had left to settle, but very slowly, for fear that it might all boil over into the fire, and in case it would boil too fast, you must put the bottom of the pan in a bucket of cold water in order to stop it. When it begins to turn black, you must put into it the mummy, red coral, and amber, stirring always, afterwards, the laurel oil and the other drugs, but the turpentine must be put in last of all, and continue to boil the whole until it has acquired the consistency of plaster very brown, inclining on the black, the whole must be always well

stirred; this being done, throw it into a bucket of cold water; out of which you will take it, to work it with your hands on a table, and make it into rolls, having your hands anointed with the three kinds of oil mentioned above.

Virtues and properties of the Plaster.

It is good for every case, when there is a necessity of appling a plaster, but more particularly on large sores, plague, carbuncles, boil, and other tumours, which it causes to open, and brings on to a suppuration. It is good for burns, of whatever nature they may be, above all for those caused by gun powder. It is likewise very excellent for sores caused by the gout, which are kept moist and in a proper order by the application of this plaster; that always draws out the humours which gather in them, even those that are come to a state of putrefaction in the nodes and joints; it also prevents gangrene from taking place in the ulcers and sores on which this plaster is applied.

You must take great care, above all, to mix well the drugs one with the other.

DIVINE PLASTER CLOTH.

Known in the United States of America, under the name of Mahy's Cloth Plaster.

This plaster, made a present of by the heirs of Monsieur le Prieur de Neuville, (artesis) to a benevolent society, to be inserted in the collection of the most valuable secrets in medicine of that society, and to be afterwards published for the benefit of mankind, is positively the same known within the United States of

America, but more particularly in the city of Philadelphia, under the name and denomination of Mahy's plaster cloth.

The great number of cures this plaster has performed, so well known by every one, exempts us from dwelling upon its great qualities at this present time, referring the readers to what will be said of it when we give its virtues and properties.

It would now be very difficult to ascertain the true author of so powerful a remedy, because several families, who were in possession of the receipt, and with which they cured gratis all those who were afflicted with ulcers, or other sores, give it not only their own name, but likewise claimed the right of the first inventors of it.

The true original receipt, that was published in France in the year 1713 for the benefit of mankind, was to be prepared as an ointment, that was kept in pots, and when to be used, it was spread on fine linen, which was cut of the size of the sore on which it was to be applied. This preparation will be found in this collection amongst the receipts of ointments under the name of divine ointment.

The second preparation which we are going to give under its original name of divine plaster cloth, or Mahy's plaster cloth, was invented and put in use in France a great number of years since for the conveniency of people in the country, travellers, seafaring men, and soldiers, as being already prepared to be applied on the sores or wounds in cases of the most urgent necessity. The ingredients in both prepara-

tion are the same, except the weight of the drugs vary; nevertheless, experience has always shown, that the ointment possessed more virtue and more celerity in its effects than the plaster, because three of the principal drugs, that enter the composition of the first are found to be double the weight of those in the latter; some yellow wax had been added to the preparation of the plaster, whose only virtue is to give more consistency to linen that is to be dipt in the composition.

This second preparation only, was sold by Bouchony Lordonet, and others, to several persons in this city for a sum, taken together, more than eight hundred dollars.

DIVINE CLOTH PLASTER.

Second preparation of the original receipt, known in the United States under the name of Mahy's Cloth Plaster.

Take five ounces of fresh olive oil, put it on a moderate fire in a new glazed earthen pot, that has never been put to any other use; as soon as it begins to simmer, put into it little by little one ounce of sugar of lead, and stir it up continually with a wooden spatula until you perceive that the sugar of lead is well dissolved, then mix with it little by little, one ounce of gold litharge, always stirring; this being done, add to it half an ounce of myrrh in powder, always stirring, afterwards one ounce and a half of yellow wax, cut into small pieces, continuing to stir up all the drugs, until you perceive that every thing is well dissolved, then take off the pot from the fire, and mix into it little by little the fourth part of a drachm of comphire, stirring

likewise in order to incorporate it well; afterwards strain the composition through a sieve or a white flannel, into another bason, to avoid any grounds that might be left in it, which would be hurtful to sores or wounds.

This operation being done, put the composition so strained upon warm ashes, and dip into it some pieces of linen, the finest is the best, that you have previously prepared of about half a yard in length, and four inches in breadth, and spread them on cords in the shade to let them dry. When they are well dry, roll them in paper of about the size of the linen, by keeping the paper outside of the plaster so as to prevent it from sticking together.

The weight of the drugs in this receipt, will give six plaster cloths and little more, of the size mentioned above, which quantity is sufficient for the use of a family for a long time. If a greater quantity is wanted, the weight may be doubled always observing the proportion of the different drugs: the preparation being always the same.

Virtues and properties of the Divine Plaster Cloth or Mahy's Plaster Cloth so called in America.

This plaster cloth, so well recommended by the most skilful physicians, is a sovereign remedy against all ulcers and sores, how old soever they may be, it also prevents a gangrene on which this plaster is applied. In cases of inveteracy of ulcers, it is recommended to the patient, to resort to the use of some gentle purgative before and during the treatment, or the use of the plaster, in order to destroy entirely the cause of the disease.

The malingres or malengers of the negroes, are ranked under the denomination of ulcers, for the cure of which the same treatment must be observed.

This plaster cloth is wonderful to cure cancers, wens, king's evil or scrophula fistuls, all felons, whitlows, boils of every description, white swellings, sore breasts when suppuration appears. It breaks abscesses and dissipates all collected humours; it draws cauterised sores or issues very successfully and without pains; it cures likewise, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, and all sores and wounds, tending to suppuration; one of its qualities, is to dry up all sores after having drawn out all the matter.

It dissipates pain in the arms, and legs, gouty or rheumatic pains in a very short time, it moreover cures the chilblains in the heels, &c. &c.

This plaster cloth may be preserved ten years and longer, if care is taken to keep it in a dry place.

Manner of using this Plaster Cloth.

After the sore is well cleaned and washed with luke warm white wine, or milk, or water, put a piece of the plaster cloth on the sore, large enough to cover it entirely, and cover it over with a clean and dry piece of linen rag. The sore or wound must be dressed twice a day, in summer time or in a warm climate. The plaster cloth must be wiped each time clean of pus.

This plaster may be used on the same side until the composition of it be entirely eaten by the sore or wound, and after which the other side may be used in the same manner.

For a deep wound, you must fill the cavity with a bit of the said plaster cloth rolled up, taking care to fasten to it a bit of thread, in order to draw it out at the time of dressing.

For a large new and fresh wound, the bleeding must be at first stopped, this being done, fill the cavity with lint for one or two days, after which, the plaster alone must be used as before mentioned.

It is strongly recommended, that lint must never be used with this plaster cloth.

For gout or rheumatic pains, one piece of plaster large enough must be put on the part affected, and changed once a week.

Red Plaster for an Ulcerated Breast.

Take white diachylon, one pound, bees wax and hog's lard half a pound of each, the whole being dissolved and cold, add to it half a pound of minicum, and mix it well with the rest until the plaster is done

Plaster against Hardness of Breasts.

It is made with horse beans meal, and barley meal, half an ounce of each, flax-seed and sengreen meals, six drachms of each, oil of roses three ounces, and one scruple of saffron.

Plaster for the Tumours and Inflammations of the Breast.

Take a small handful of plantain and mallow leaves, boil them in a sufficient quantity of rose water until it is consumed to a thickness, afterwards, add to it two ounces of barley flour, one ounce and a half of oil of

roses, and two drachms of bdellium dissolved in vinegar, of the whole form a plaster.

Another receipt to cure all kinds of Swellings in whatever Part of the Body they may be, even where all the Limbs are attacked with great Pains.

Take barda roots, two ounces, sarsaparilla, China radix, wild succory, and buglos roots, half an ounce of each: boil the whole in three quarts of water, over a slow fire, with a small linen rag, in which you must tie up the most shining raw antimony, two ounces of sandal citrine; then when the whole is boiled almost down to one half, put into it in infusion good senna, jalap, snake headed iris, half an ounce of each; contra yerva root, half a drachm: and after having strained it, take one glass of it every morning at six o'clock, and the same quantity at five o'clock in the evening. Continue to do so every day, until a cure is effected.

A receipt for Swellings, arising from the Dropsy or other causes.

You must have a great quantity of elder flowers, boil them with three quarts of white wine, until they are reduced to two quarts; afterwards strain and press them hard, and drink of it morning and evening.

Plaster for a Swelling in the Knees.

Take some cow dung, wheat, and vinegar, mix them together and boil them until some thickness; then apply this plaster on the afflicted part; the swelling will soon disappear, as it has often been experienced.

Another for Swellings that cause Pains.

Take the crumbs of rye bread, a few handfuls of roses and some vinegar, boil them together, and apply it warm on the sick part, and the pain will cease.

Another Plaster, for Swellings that must come to a suppuration.

Boil some flaxseed with goat's milk, and apply it often and warm, on the swelling.

RUPTURES.

First receipt for small Children.

One handful of cat's mint, take off the stems, and put the leaves in a mortar with a piece of fresh butter, of the size of a walnut; pound them together, until it is like an ointment, then three days before the full moon, and three days before the new moon, apply some of it on the child's navel, after having previously raised a little the lower part of his belly, and a bandage must be put on the part affected. The same operation must be repeated every three days, the evening is the most proper time, because the child stands in need of rest.

The seed of talitron, by putting twenty-four grains of it into a small pap pot, is also wonderful for ruptures in small children, and binding them besides with a bandage over the ruptures.

Here is another for persons of all ages, that is also as famous for its happy effects, as for the goodness of the man that has rendered it public.

*Wonderful receipt, of M. Leprieur, of Cabrieres, for
Ruptures, for persons of all Ages.*

The dose is different according to the age, although the remedy be the same; as also for children at the breast; although the bandage alone is sufficient to cure them, nevertheless he deems it expedient to make use of it, and prepares his remedy in the following manner.

From two to six years of age.

Take of very well rectified spirits of salt three or four drops; mix them with one or two spoonfuls of wine and give them to the child every morning fasting, during twenty-one days.

From six to ten years of age.

Take four scruples of good spirits of salt, mix them well with a pint of good red wine, and take the quantity of two ounces of it every morning; so that this dose may last seven days, after which you will repeat the same remedy, until you have taken it during twenty-one days.

From ten to fourteen years of age.

Take two drachms of the same spirits of salt, mixed with one pint of red wine. Dose the same, and must last seven days as above.

From fourteen to seventeen years of age.

Take two drachms and a half of the same spirits of salt, well mixed with a pint of good red wine. Dose, the same as above, &c. &c.

From seventeen and upwards.

Take five drachms of the same spirits of salt, well mixed with a pint of good red wine. Dose, the same as above, &c. &c.

RECEIPT FOR THE PLASTER.

Mastich in larmes,	-	-	-	half an ounce.
Laudanum,	-	-	-	three drachms.
Three cypress nuts very dry,				
Hypocystis,	-	-	-	one drachm.
Terra sigillata,	-	-	-	one drachm.
Black pitch,	-	-	-	three ounces.
Turpentine of Venice,	-	-	-	one ounce.
New yellow wax,	-	-	-	one ounce.
Roots of the grande consound dried,				half an ounce.

Put into powder, what is susceptible of it, and cook the whole together, always stirring it, until it is reduced down to a good consistency of plaster, to make use of it as follows.

Manner of treating Ruptures.

You must have a good bandage to bind very strongly, and apply a plaster over the rupture, even two if necessary, after having shaved the place where it is to be applied.

You must take the remedy fasting, and well shake the bottle before you pour the wine into the glass, about three fingers breadths, and drink it.

You must neither eat nor drink for four hours, after having taken the remedy.

You must take it during twenty-one days; if it causes any pains in the stomach, one may be one day without taking it, and even two if necessary.

During the time the remedy is taken, the truss must be worn night and day, never to sit down, but always be standing or laying down, to walk much, but never go on horseback, neither ride in a coach, nor cart, but always on foot, or in a boat; neither to make any excess of mouth, nor any others.

The truss must be worn three months night and day after having taken the remedy twenty-one days.

You must not go on horse back, until after the three months, and when you will do it, you must still wear the truss, and as long as you may think it necessary, in order to let the afflicted parts get strength.

For the Ruptions of the Bowels.

You must confine the intestine if it is fallen, and apply on the place where the rupture is forming, a cataplasin composed of mustard seed pounded and mixed with the white of a raw egg; put it on some tow, and leave it on the afflicted part until it falls off of itself.

Another for the same.

Draw through a still some wild white cherry water, and that the tree that bears them, has not been grafted. The cherries must be ripe. The patient must take half a glass of it in the morning fasting.

OF RHEUMATISM.

Although many persons think that no remedy exists for the cure of this disease, we will nevertheless prescribe many of them, which have, by their having been made use of, always performed the cure that was expected from them.

The spirits of cresses, the dose of which is, from fifteen grains to one drachm. Or,

The spirits of salt, from four to eight drops. Or,

Laudanum, from half a grain to three grains. Or,

Vitriolated tartar, from ten grains to half a drachm. Or,

Vipers powder, from eight to thirty grains. Or,

Sudorific water of vipers, from one drachm to half an ounce. Or,

Sweet sublimy, from six to twenty grains. Or,

Diaphoretic antimony, from six to thirty grains.

The other remedies, that are applied outwardly, are true queen of hungary water, or the spirits of wine, or turpentine oil, or the spirits of urine, or spirits of salt ammoniac, or viper oil, or nutmeg oil, or arquebusade water, which has been before described in the treatise on waters.

Against Rheumatism.

You must boil on the fire a glass of the urine of the person afflicted with it, melt in it a small quantity of mould candle grease; then, bathe the afflicted part; afterwards, dip a linen folded double in the urine, apply it on the pain and tie it up.

This remedy consumes and dissipates the humours entirely.

Another for the same.

The afflicted part must be rubbed before the fire with a linen, and take some elder oil, in which five or six drops of spirits of wine have been mixed, rub with it the pain every morning and evening with a greasy

towel, in which you must put some warm ashes, and applied on the painful part, when the patient is going to bed.

Another approved remedy for the Rheumatism.

Put some wheat bran in a pillow case, or any other cloth, afterwards put it in the oven, some time after the bread is taken out of it, leave it in the oven, until the bran is very dry, and when it contains no more moistness, apply it on the afflicted part, as hot as the patient can bear it, cover it afterwards with flannel, and likewise cover the patient well, in order to cause him to perspire. If the pain does not abate after the first application, the same must be continued until a cure is performed.

A woman, who was deprived of the use of her limbs with the rheumatism, has been entirely cured, by applying this simple remedy during three days, morning and evening.

Another for the same.

The white Burgundy pitch plaster, sprinkled with sulphur, and applied on the sick part, affords a great relief to persons afflicted with rheumatic pains.

Receipt for the cure of the Chronic Rheumatism.

I have laboured under a disease called the chronic rheumatism, for more than fifteen months; as I could get no relief from the faculty, the pain increased to such a degree that I could scarcely walk and sleep; one of my friends advised me to drink red pepper tea, which I accordingly did in the evening just before go-

ing to bed, and the next morning, to my utter astonishment, I found myself entirely relieved from this disease, and have not even the slightest symptom of it since.

The above receipt has been handed to us by a friend who has known several cures performed by this simple remedy.

Cure for the Ring Worm.

Fine starch reduced to powder, and kept constantly applied on and around the parts affected with the ring worm, will soon cure that teasing and infectious cuticular distemper. On the head, ring worms sometimes come to running sores, which must once or twice a day be washed with soap and water, and dressed with basilicon ointment; keeping the rest of the head dry, and constantly covered with powdered starch. The body must be kept gently open with sulphur and cream of tartar.

Cancerous Rheumatism.

Having noticed in a publication, a description of a case of the tic doloieux successfully treated by extraordinary doses of the extractem cicutae, I take the liberty to acquaint the medical public, and the public in general, that that painful disease, the cancerous rheumatism of the face, described first by Dr. Fothergill, frismus dolorifiteus of Sauvage, or as it has lately been called facies morbus vorum crucians, though not often occurring, may, probably, be successfully treated in a less heroic manner and without any danger to the patient.

About twenty years since, I administered to a woman in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, afflicted with this complaint, twelve doses of the pulv. fal. celladomae, rhei, aa. 5 gr. m. to be taken one every evening at bed time, by which she was effectually cured.

And it is about twelve or thirteen years ago, that Mrs. Dick, of the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, made application to me in Albany, where I then resided, for advice and relief in the same disorder, and after several of her teeth had been extracted. By the same remedy, as above described, she was also cured, as I was some time afterwards informed: but whether in both cases, every second or third dose successively to be taken, were increased in weight with one, two, three, &c. grains, I do not particularly recollect, but think they were, no minutes having been kept thereof; and how many of the twelve doses prescribed in the latter case were taken, I know not.

I then considered the disease in question as arising from a cancerous acrimony. In the medical and surgical observations of Dr. Thilenius, published at Frankfort, 1789, I found the cicuta, &c. applied with some success; but the belladonna, having been found much more effectual than the cicuta, by others as well as myself, in the cure of the cancer in the face, I preferred the first in the aforesaid case, and with complete success.

If the disorder in question is merely to be considered as a local spasmodic affection of one or more branches of certain nerves, the belladonna will likewise be indicated as a powerful remedy, and its repeated application in occurring cases, which is intended by this

publication, may probably establish the virtue thereof, in this tormenting disease.

That it is an affection of the nerves, no one will doubt; but what is the irritating cause thereof, remains yet to be fully ascertained. To reject acrimonies in the fluids of the human body altogether, has made it, in this as well as in many other diseases, a very difficult task to give a satisfactory explanation.

Cure for the Putrid Sore Throat.

Take a handful of hops, steep it in spirits, and apply a common funnel to the liquid. Let the patient apply the funnel to his throat, and thereby absorb steam. Let the hops be applied like a poultice to the throat, and occasionally repeated.

This infallible remedy for that terrible disorder, was found among the papers of Dr. Beekman, of this city.

For the Squinancy or Sore Throat.

One may make use with success of the sal saturni, the patient gargling his throat with it, by putting one scruple of that salt in eight ounces of some liquor suitable to the purpose.

Allum taken in the same way, one drachm to the dose, is likewise very useful in this case.

As also the mineral crystal, taken from ten grains to one drachm; or else, spirits of vitriol and allum, from four to eight drops; or prepared coral, the dose of which is, from ten grains to one drachm.

Another receipt for the same.

Take a sufficient quantity of wood lice, to make a

bandage by putting them upon a linen cloth, to apply around the neck, without pressing them, so that they may be kept alive, and at the same time, some fine mineral crystal that has been repassed three times with sulphur, then repassed in its proper spirits of nitre and dried up. Take as much of it in powder, as can stay on the point of a knife, mix it with the same quantity of sugar of roses, put a little of that by degrees into your mouth, and let it dissolve during three or four successive times during the day or night.

Another remedy for the Soar Throat.

Take some leeks; cut them in pieces, and boil them with vinegar and water in a stew pan, and when they are reduced to a compote, the pan must be taken from the fire, and with a funnel, the patient must receive the steam at different times, and as long as he can bear it. Then take the leeks, make of them a cataplasm in order to be applied on the afflicted parts, as hot as the patient can support it.

OF THE SCURVY.

The scurvy is a very dangerous disease, and can be communicated by touching; for, it is certain that fixed and acrid salts, come out of scorbutic bodies, which corrupt the blood by rendering it acid. The cause of the scurvy consists in a laxivious salt, extremely acrid and corrosive, that lies in the blood, and which sometimes holds of the nature of a gross sulphur, and sometimes of a fixed and tartarous salt.

The principal signs of the scurvy, are livid and blue spots on the arms, thighs and legs, that disappear

and come again in other places. Scorbatic persons complain of a great pain in their head; they are subject to giddiness and great want of sleep, they breathe with difficulty. The gums bleed in the scurvy, although this is not always a symptom of that disease.

Remedies against the Scurvy.

The following remedies may be applied to obtain a cure.

The diaphoretic antimony, the dose of which is from six grains to thirty. Or else,

Sweet sublimy, taken in the same dose and quantity. Or else,

Prepared coral, given from ten grains to one drachm. Or,

The spirits of succinum, from one to four drops. Or,

The volatile salts of the same succinum, from four to sixteen grains. Or,

Cresses water, from one to six ounces. Or,

The spirits of cresses, from fifteen drops to one drachm. Or,

The spirits of cochlearia, or scurvy grass, from ten drops to one drachm. Or,

The spirits of lignumvitæ, from ten grains to one drachm and a half. Or,

The spirits of gum ammoniac, from eight to sixteen drops. Or,

Tincture of antimony, from four to twenty drops. Or else,

Vitriolated tartar, from ten to thirty grains. Or,

Volatile salts of tartar, of urine, of vipers, or of deer horns. from six to fifteen grains.

And the arquebuzade water, (a description of which has been given,) to be applied outwardly.

Specific remedies against the bite of Scorpions and Snakes.

The wound or bite of scorpions, is cured by applying on it sandarac with galbanum, and butter or goat's grease. The oil in which some lizards have been consumed, is likewise of a wonderful effect, by washing and anointing the wound or bite with it.

The ash tree leaves, possess the same virtue, against the bite of scorpions; if after being pounded, they are applied on the wound, or if after the juice has been extracted from them, it is given to the patient to drink. This is attributed to the hatred and apathy that scorpions possess against the ash tree.

The pennyroyal either dry or green, being pounded with red wine, and applied in cataplasm on the bite of scorpions, possesses likewise the property of curing it happily.

Infallible receipt for the cure of the Rheumatism.

Take sharp vinegar, (the sharper the better) and rub well the part affected with it as warm as the patient can bear for ten minutes, and apply wrapping paper to it, dipped in vinegar, to be renewed twice a day, viz. in the morning before breakfast, and in the evening going to bed. When the patient begins to make use of the vinegar it is necessary to take a strong physic, and at the same time one spoonful of molasses and flour of sulphur, mixed together, before breakfast, and another

when going to bed, and in a few days the patient will be perfectly cured.

The person who gives this remedy, has tried it several times with success.

Cure for the Rheumatism and Gout.

Mr. Want, surgeon to the northern dispensary in London, has published, that the tincture of colchicum is an immediate and infallible remedy for the most violent gout or rheumatism. He affirms from experience, that the remedy is prompt, inoffensive and effectual.

For Rheumatic Pains.

Take some of the oil that swims on the top of a cask of pickled salmon, and rub it on the parts affected; and in two or three days application, it will effect a cure.

Receipt for Stone on Marasmus.

The following observation we are persuaded cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of opulent parents. "The most common kind of marasmus depends upon too much eating; it shows itself frequently in young people, who have never been restrained as to the quantity or quality of the ingesta, and it is often fatal." To the truth of this assertion we heartily subscribe. Under the article of treatment we find a receipt, with which we will present our readers, promising that the Doctor assures us that it has been found to rally the powers of digestion in old age, and in that fastidious state which frequently occurs after long fits of the gout. It is by no means the least valuable thing in the book.

“ About two pounds of lean beef cut in slices, with the hock of a ham of about the same weight, and a knuckle of veal weighing about eight or ten pounds, and a moderate quantity of mace and salt without any other spice, are to be stewed about seven hours, and then strained; the strained liquor when cold, becomes a thick jelly, from which the fat is to be taken off, the jelly is then to be cleaned with whites of eggs, and passed through a jelly-bag: the produce of jelly, from the above proportion of meat, should be about six quarts; a table spoonful of which, made fluid over the fire, may be taken once an hour, or every two or three hours, as may be found best to suit the individual stomach for which it is prepared.

Another receipt for the Stone.

A gentleman, who had very long laboured under this disagreeable disease without receiving any benefit from medical aid, was in possession of a negro slave, who offered to cure him, but whose offers were refused as chimerical. At length, finding he should die if help could not be obtained, he offered the negro his freedom on condition he would cure him, and divulge the receipt. The cure was soon effected, and the negro gave his receipt, viz. the expressed juice (or strong decoction) of dry horse mint, and of red onions, one gill of each, to be taken every morning and every evening till the complaint be removed.

Another for the same.

A tea made of daucus, or wild carrot, (the head) is a perfectly safe and certain remedy for the stone.

Divers other receipts to cure the Gravel and Stone

Take two ounces of lobster, reduced to powder, and two ounces of round aristolochy, likewise in powder; which four ounces you must put in a cloth, with the following herbs, to wit; one handful of brunette, and one of periwinkle; the whole being put in two quarts of good white wine, boil it on a slow fire during two hours, and after that time, strain the herbs through a linen cloth, and put this infusion in a pot, and keep it very well covered

The patient must take one glass full of it in the morning fasting; the same in the evening, and even at his meals, if he chooses, until he is perfectly cured.

Virtues of this Remedy.

This remedy breaks and pulverises the stone, so that it may easily be discharged through the urine, and loosens the phlegm, with which it is composed; prevents the carnosities that might be caused by those phlegms, opens the passage, and excites to urine.

It is also excellent for inveterate inward sores, by introducing two or three drops of this composition into them, and covered afterwards with a red cabbage leaf. It is likewise good for inward sores caused by the collision of the stone or gravel, if taken as has been said above.

Another Receipt for the Stone.

Take one pound of copperas, the same quantity of roche allum, half a pound of minium, four ounces of armenian bole, one handful of common salt, and having

bruised the whole, put it in a good pan or kettle over the fire. What remains in the bottom of the kettle when cold, will be of the consistence of a stone; one ounce of which must be taken and put in a pint of warm water to dissolve it, afterwards dip a linen in this water, bathe the painful part, then apply the linen over it. This operation must be made twice a day.

This receipt is likewise good to cure all kinds of inflammations, burnes, old ulcers, scurf in the head, itch, erisipelas, cancers, it is even sovereign against the gangrene.

Another receipt for the cure of the Stone.

Take fifty or sixty white onions, pound one or two of them ^{every} morning, and extract two spoonfuls of juice from them, which you must put in a glass with a little more than the half of white wine, and let the patient drink it fasting; two hours after, he must take a meat broth, in which one ounce of pounded pimpernel must have been boiled.

This remedy must be continued during forty days, twice a week.

Another very sure receipt for the same.

You must have a quantity of fresh eggs, take out the inside of them, dry the shells in an oven; then reduce them to powder in a mortar, and put one spoonful of this powder in a half gill of pure white wine; let it soak or infuse three hours, and strain it through a clean linen. Take of this wine for five or six successive days in the morning fasting: there is no stone, but

it will break and expel through the urine; it may likewise be taken in the evening, in case the stone is very obstinate, and the effect is not quick enough.

A receipt against the Bite of a Snake.

Take a quantity of the plantain leaves, and bruise them in such a manner that the juice may be extracted, take a table spoonful immediately, or as soon as it is convenient, after the wound has been received; it will quickly put a stop to the swelling. It has also been found useful for any other wound.

It is never too late to give it while the sufferer is alive; after pressing out the juice, the plantain may be boiled in milk, and also given to the patient. The certainty of this remedy against the bite of snakes and such venomous reptiles, should induce persons in such situations where those accidents are likely to occur, to cultivate the plantain in their gardens or fields, that a remedy against an accident which may otherwise prove fatal, may at all times conveniently be procured.

A sovereign remedy for the Bite of a Snake.

Take the roots of red roman, (sometimes called Indian physic;) pound them well, after soaking them a few minutes in fresh spring water, apply a poultice to the wound, and bathe the part affected with the liquor, so far as the swelling has extended; renew the poultice two or three times a day.

This remedy is called sovereign, because in the course of above twenty years experience, in which I have had frequent occasion, to apply it to persons bit

with different kinds of snakes, and domestic animals, I have not known a single instance in which it has proved ineffectual.

This plant is every where to be found, especially on high gravelly ground. It grows from two to three feet high, with a small hard stem, branching at the top, with a white blossom; the roots are white when first raised, but soon become red after being pounded and put into water.

R. T.

Another against the Bite of Venomous Snakes.

The olive oil (the common sweet oil) is a sovereign remedy for the bite of venomous snakes.

The editor of the Lancaster Journal about three years ago, had an opportunity of proving its efficacy. A pointer dog had been bitten in the foot by a "copper head" (species of viper) which had been wounded and exasperated. The poison was so subtle, that before relief could be had, the swelling had extended to the chest and throat. The collar had to be filed off to prevent suffocation. The animal appeared to be in the most excruciating torment. In this situation, a bottle of sweet oil was procured, and used freely; the wound was bathed with it and about a gill poured down the throat. In fifteen minutes the dose was repeated, and a third given in half an hour. The pain was abated immediately after the first application. The swelling was sensibly reduced in twenty minutes, and in an hour the dog appeared to be cured. On hunting with him the following season, the bitten foot seemed tender and somewhat spotted. But ever since he has been sound and well.

A remedy for persons bitten by Venomous Animals.

To draw the venom out of the flesh, and out of the blood of a person who has been bitten or envenomed in any manner whatever by a bite, the best and most sovereign remedy that can be found for it, would be to suck the venom with the mouth; but it must be observed that the person who is to suck, must not be fasting, but must have eaten copiously of unctuous and greasy things; then having washed his mouth with good wine, let him take some sweet oil, and begin to suck a little.

The bite or wound may be made larger by means of a razor, in order that the venom may come out well, or to draw it by applying the cupping glasses on it, with a great deal of flame: afterwards, bathe the wound with luke warm vinegar, and a cataplasm with garlic and onions well pounded, must be made to put on the sore. The regimen of living of the patient, must be leeks, garlic, onions and pepper in abundance, salt and much bread. His drink must be good white wine.

To preserve from Venom.

Take some dry figs, and eat them with common walnuts or raw limes.

Or turnip seeds drank with wine; or calamint leaves and earth called rubrica are also very good; by taking of all these things one drachm at a time; likewise, the rhue leaves eaten with a walnut, two dry figs and a grain of salt, you will be preserved from venom.

As for compound remedies, the principal of all antidotes, is the mithridate and theriack; for, if you take every day, the size of a hazel nut of theriack, no venom will hurt you.

Against all Venom caused by Eating or Drinking.

It is known by experience, that if a person has been poisoned, the principal remedy is to cause the patient to vomit, by giving olive or sweet oil luke warm mixed with water. If sweet oil cannot be had, butter may be used with warm water or with a decoction of flax, or nettle, or sengreen seed. All those ingredients are proper to cause the venom to come out by stools as well as by vomiting. After the patient has vomitted several times, he must take some giylsters; then some water with honey, and some old wine plentifully; but, what must above all things be observed, is the use of theriack or mithridate because as has been said, they are too powerful antidotes or counterpoison; they must for that reason be given often to the patient in some good wine.

As to the manner of living, he must follow the same regimen as has been mentioned above. His principal food must be fat meat, and he must not sleep, if possible.

A sovereign remedy, made use of by the King Nicomede, in order to preserve himself against all Venom and Poison whatever.

RECEIPT.

Take juniper berries and terra sigillata, two drachms of each; reduce them into very fine powder, which you will mix with honey or sweet oil, to keep: to be made use of in case of necessity.

When you want to use it, take of it the size of a hazel nut for a dose, with water and a little honey, and you will be sure of not being poisoned; for, if afterwards

you should eat any poisoned meat, as soon as it is in the stomach a vomiting will take place, so that the person would be forced to vomit the meat and the poison together; and in case there be no poison in the meat or something else, this preventive can do no harm.

*Receipt of an old Physician of the King of England,
for preparing a wonderful powder against all kinds
of Venom or Poison*

Take half an ounce of pimperl, tormentil or septfoil roots and cinnamon, one drachm; aloes wood, juniper berries and ginger, seeds; you may likewise add to it one drachm of nettle, and angelica roots; reduce the whole into very fine powder, and shut it up close in a box, and keep it for cases of necessity. The dose is the size of a hazel nut, taken with some water and honey.

*Remedy in cases of swallowing Pins, Fish or other
sharp Bones.*

Administer four grains of tartar emetic, in warm water, and let the patient drink the white of six eggs, which coagulating upon the stomach before the tartar emetic operates, envelopes the pin or bone, and it is brought up.

A person who swallowed several pins, was made to throw up the whole by the above method.

Virtue of the common Strawberry.

It is a fact but not generally known, that the common strawberry is a natural cathartic, and

that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartareous encrustations on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

Cure for Scalds or Burns.

As soon as the accident has happened, take a plaster of tar, the size of the wound, and apply it to the place affected. By this simple application, which has been often tried and never found wanting, the inflammation will be found to subside, and the pain to cease in a few minutes. A small pot of tar should be kept in every family for the purpose.

Receipt for the Cure of the Salt Rheum.

Take one ounce of macoikam root, half an ounce of senna, one pound of prunes, two races (or pieces) of ginger; stew them in a quart of water, until it is reduced to a pint. A handful of garden sullendine should then be added, and stewed with the other ingredients; then grate in nutmeg. Two table spoonfuls is a dose for a child, and three for a grown person, to be taken every morning before breakfast.

NOTE. The macoikam and ginger should be pounded. The sixth part of an ounce of jallop may be substituted for the macoikam; and one pound of currants for the prunes.

Wash every morning the part affected with rain water and streights old castile soap, for half an hour.

This remedy is sure, having frequently experienced its effect.

A valuable remedy in Putrid Diseases, communicated to the world and very well experienced by the Reverend Mr. Cartwright, which affords an antidote for the most dangerous disease which the human body can be afflicted with.

“Seventeen years past I went,” says this benevolent clergyman, “to reside at Brampton, near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months, before a putrid fever broke out among us: finding a great number of my parishioners too poor to afford relief to themselves, I undertook by the help of such books as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy fourteen years of age, attacked with the fever, the symptoms unequivocally putrid; I gave bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed, but found them of no avail: his disorder grew every day worse, and I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I visited him, and I thought for the last time, and prepared his parents for the event of his death. While conversing on this distressing subject, I observed in the corner of the room a tub of wort working; the sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation. The idea flushed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls; and told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat the dose every three hours. On my return, after a few days, I anxiously inquired after the boy, and was informed he was re-

covered. I went immediately to the house, when the boy opened the door, and looked surprisingly well

Second cure of a Putrid Fever.

“After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, even with my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, a fever ensued, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary’s judgment, the man was left solely to his care; till finding every effort of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not survive twenty-four hours. I then determined to try the yeast; his pulse though feeble, began to get more composed and full; in thirty-two minutes from his taking it he was able to get up from his bed, and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour, I gave him a bason of sago, with a good quantity of wine, lemon, and ginger. He ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour after which I gave the bark; the next hour he had food; the next hour had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o’clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. However, I repeated the medicine and he was able to go about his business as usual.

Third cure of a Putrid Disorder, by the Yeast.

“About a year after this, I was riding past a detached farm house, at the out skirts of the town. I observed a farmer’s daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On inquiring the cause, she told

me her father was dying. I dismounted, and went in to the house to see him, and found him in the last stage of a putrid disorder; his tongue was black, his pulse scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corps, in a state of drowsy insensibility. I then immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat, but left him, with little hope of his recovery. I returned in about two hours and found him sensible and able to converse. I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards at a proper interval, took refreshment, I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed. I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well and walking in his garden. He was an old man upwards of seventy.

“I have since given the yeast to above fifty persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man) I have not lost one patient.”

OF SEVERAL KINDS OF VALUABLE SIRUPS.

Emetic Sirup.

Take antimony flowers, one scruple and a half, white wine one pound, infuse the whole during two days; then strain it, and add ten drachms of purified honey, with which you must boil it until it takes a consistency of sirup. The dose is from half a drachm to one drachm and a half, taken in some suitable liquors.

Receipt to prepare the excellent Sirup Magisteriale, composed by Mr. Rondelet, a skilful physician of Montpellier.

Take twelve ounces of buglos juice, nine ounces of rehnnet apple juice, four ounces of fumiter juice, four ounces of hop juice, the whole being clear from its grounds, and mixed together, put two thirds of the whole in a large clean plate or pot, infuse in it during twenty-four hours two ounces of clean orient senna with one drachm of aniseed; and put the other remaining third of the juice in another separate vessel, and infuse in it likewise during twenty-four hours, one ounce of good rhubarb grated, and one drachm of bruised cinnamon. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, you must boil the senna during a few quarters of an hour, on a slow fire, but not the rhubarb, which must only be put on some warm ashes; then, strain and press the whole through a strong clean linen cloth in order to draw all the juice and substance; and on the same day put the whole together in a preserve pan or kettle, adding to it sixteen ounces of fine sugar, boil it all together until it acquires the consistency of sirup; then, add to it four ounces of sirup of pale roses, which you must mix well together. This being done, the patient must take three ounces of this sirup either by itself or with prune juice, or with broth, and he must keep his chamber that day.

It is excellent to restore and strengthen a debilitated stomach; it cures the melancholy, dropsy, jaundice and catarrhs.

To strengthen the stomach and dissipate melancholy, this sirup may be made without rhubarb, senna

and sirup of roses, and then, it must be taken every third day.

RECEIPT.

Of the incomparable Sirup, the great Preserver of Health.

Take eight pounds of mercurial juice (a sort of herb,) and four pounds of borage and buglos, which altogether will make twelve pounds; let them take one boiling with the same quantity of narbonne honey and strain the whole through the hypocrat straining bag, in order that it may be well purified.

Infuse during twenty-four hours one quarter of a pound of gentain, and yellow water flag roots, both being cut in pieces, in three pints of good white wine, separately, stirring them up often; afterwards strain them without pressing the roots. Then mix this infusion with the clarified juice and honey; after which you must boil the whole to the consistency of sirup, which you will scum off towards the latter part of its boiling. The infusion of these drugs must be made at the same time that the juice and honey are straining, in order that every thing be ready at the same time, and put the whole to boil together to make the sirup. This preparation must be made during the month of April or May, for that is the time when the herbs possess most strength. It may likewise be made during the month of September.

This sirup is very much approved; one spoonful of it may be taken every day, without any danger whatsoever, in the morning fasting.

The receipt for preparing this sirup, was given by a skilful physician, who had obtained it from an old gentleman, one hundred and thirty years of age. This physician being in the army did lodge at this good old man's house, of whom he inquired, what remedies he used to preserve his health so well. The old man told the physician, that from the time he was sixty years of age, he had made use of a sirup, that had preserved him in health, without any other remedy except that sirup, one spoonful of which he took every morning fasting. This physician did not lose the opportunity of learning the method of preparing so sovereign a remedy, composed with simples that grow every where, and are so natural to our bodies.

This remedy has been experienced by the same physician and by others during many years; being certain of its effects, he having arrived to the eighty-fourth year of his age, has thought himself obliged not to keep concealed any longer a remedy so useful to humanity.

Manner of preparing Rhubarb Tablets for the stomach.

Take two ounces of rhubarb, one ounce of liquorice, eight ounces of sugar of roses, the whole reduced to very fine powder. You will dissolve some gum aragant in a small quantity of water, in order to form tablets of these powders, and dry them in the stove. The dose is half an ounce, to be taken either dissolved in broth, or in chewing them and drinking the broth after them, or without broth.

Tablets to remove the obstructions, and to provoke the monthly diseases.

Take one drachm of crude steel, simply bruised; half a scruple of cinnamon; three drachms of sugar, dissolved in pellitory water; four drops of spirits of vitriol, and make tablets of the whole, of the weight of two scruples each. One of them to be taken every day, one hour before eating.

Cordial Tablets.

Excellent tablets for the swoonings of the heart are made in the following manner.

Take prepared pearls, white coral, deer horns burnt, alkermes or hyacinth confection, one scruple of each, stone or mineral bezoar half a scruple; and four drachms of sugar, dissolved in rose water of naphtha, and make tablets of the whole, of the weight of two scruples each.

Properties of the Talictron Seeds, which some persons call the Science of Physicians.

For the Tertian and Quartan Fevers.

For the tertian or quartan fever in men or women, although these latter should be pregnant, the dose to be taken, is the weight of four drachms for weak and debilitated persons, and for others of a stronger constitution, three fourths or even the weight of an ounce in a soft boiled egg, instead of salt, and the patient must take it, if possible, two hours before the shivering fit, and observe that he has not eaten any thing two hours

before, and that he does not eat for two hours after taking the dose.

It must be observed likewise, that in order to use this seed methodically, it will be proper that the patient should receive a glister, and be bled on the next day in the morning. On the evening of the same day, take another glister, and on the following day he must be bled again; then, on the next day, take the seed as above.

If the patient is not cured, he must continue taking of them, two or three times every other day.

For the Continual Fevers.

The same weight of that seed must be taken on the day of the fever, fasting, observing the same regimen of living, except that the patient must be well covered, because he will not fail to perspire, which gives him considerable relief.

If the patient is of a strong constitution and a working man, who has neither the conveniency nor time to take a glister and to be bled; he must nevertheless take some of the seeds, as has been said above, either in an egg or roasted apple, or out of his hand, the same weight; according to the strength of the patient.

If it is for children, it must be taken according to their age, from eighteen to twenty-four, thirty and even thirty-six grains.

For the Gravel.

You must infuse the weight of half an ounce or more of that seed (talictron) in some white wine from one

day to the next, and let the patient drink that infusion on the next day in the morning.

He may likewise take some in the evening on his going to bed, if he chooses and continue.

To Strengthen the Stomach.

This seed can be reduced to powder, to be taken every other day, during one or two months, to strengthen the stomach.

To stop the bleeding of a sore or at the Nose.

Take some of this seed, either in powder or whole, put them on the bleeding wound, and although an artery should be cut, it will stop bleeding, and shut up the wound. When the plant is green, take some of its leaves; it possesses the same virtue, either to stop the blood or to cure the wound or sore.

For the bleeding at the nose, you must put some of this seed in your nose, and stop it a short time with your thumb.

Manner of making Treacle or Theriak.

The genuine and innocent treacle, is made in the following manner.

Take an adder or viper, cut off its head, and the extremity of its tail; afterwards take off the skin and throw it away together with the head, and tail, and entrails, except the heart and liver, the blood is also thrown away with the vena cava, which is along the back bone; afterwards, you must pound the flesh with the bones, heart and liver, in a mortar, and let the whole dry in a moderate heat, as in an oven, a short time af-

ter the bread has been drawn out of it, in such a manner as to be reduced to powder: this being done, you must measure this powder, and put three times the quantity of it of good honey with a reasonable quantity of water in a copper skillet, which you must boil during one quarter of an hour, stirring it up continually, lest it should burn; then take off the scum by straining it through a linen, afterwards, put what has been strained in the same skillet, and when it has taken a few boilings, so that there will remain but little water in it, throw the viper powder into it, which must be boiled again half an hour or thereabouts, always stirring it up: and as soon as the treacle is thick take the skillet off the fire, and let it get cold, still stirring until it is entirely cold, in order that the whole be well mixed.

This treacle or theriak is very innocent and very efficacious against the plague and all other kinds of malignant fevers, and even for the flux.

The patient must take of it about the size of a hazel nut, and afterwards, you must drink a gill of good wine. French brandy is better for a looseness.

This remedy ordinarily brings on a perspiration, and always strengthens the heart.

Of the Scurf on the Head.

The scurf on the head, is a kind of thick itch with scales and scabs of a yellowish and ash colour, and of a bad smell, which gnaws the hair on the head, and causes it to fall off.

There are three different kinds of scurf, viz. the farinaceous, because in rubbing it throws out some scales like bran and discharges very little matters.

The second is called *ficosa* or fig scurf, because under the scab some small fleshy grains are found, similar to those of a fig. This species emits a bloody matter.

The third kind is called *corrosive*, it has many ulcers, and a great number of small holes, through which a liquid and reddish perspiration comes out; it is often followed with the falling off of the hair.

This is a contagious disease, which children communicate from one to another; it ought not to be neglected, above all in the first stage of the disease, because it is then more easily cured.

Receipt to cure the Scurf on the Head.

Take half a pound of fine gum or pitch, half a pound of fine rosin, one quarter of a pound of burgundy pitch; a sufficient quantity of wheat flour, five pints of good vinegar, and dilute the flour in it, put the whole together in a kettle or pan, and boil it until it comes like a paste; which you will put in earthen pots to keep.

You must make a cataplasim of it on new linen, and before they are applied on the patient's head, his hair must be cut as close as possible, then grease the head with lard, and put some paper over it until the next day, when it must be taken off, and the plaster applied on the head, which must likewise be left until the next day, and then take it off against the hair by pulling roughly towards the top of the head; which must be repeated until the disease is cured. You may sometimes bathe the scurf with luke warm wine or urine, and grease it afterwards with fresh lard, and apply the plaster on it until the next day, as has already been said. During the time of this treatment, the patient

must abstain himself from eating any garlick, onions, spices, salted provisions, neither must he drink wine or any thing else that is strong.

Water for the Scurf in the Head.

Take three or four fresh eggs, and let them soak eight days in vinegar, then take them out, and pick them with a pin, some small drops of water will come out, which you will let fall in the vinegar, and as soon as they have done dropping, throw the eggs away, and keep the vinegar in a phial, rub the scurf very hard with a linen imbibed with the vinegar, the hair must not be cut.

This remedy is also very good for tetters or ring worms.

Several receipts for the Tooth Ache.

Take a nut gall, break it, put a small piece of the inside into the tooth, and after being there for half an hour, or an hour, it must be removed, when it will be found to be covered with a white matter; and a fresh piece of nut gall is to be put into the tooth so long as any matter shall be found to come out; and when that ceases to be the case, the cure will be found to be effected.

An affected cure for the Tooth Ache.

The following remedy, has been very much experienced for many years.

Take four table spoonfuls of brandy, and add one drachm of camphire, with thirty-five drops of laudanum, drop a little upon some lint, and apply it to the

tooth affected, keep the lint moistened for a few minutes upon the tooth and gum only.

Another Receipt for the Tooth Ache.

A sheet of writing paper, burned in a clean white plate, will produce a yellowish oil, which oil is to be soaked up by a small piece of clean cotton, and placed on the tooth affected for twelve or fifteen minutes. In the most distressing cases this remedy has been known to give immediate relief.

Another for the same.

Take some ivy leaves, and of sage, ten of each; put them into a new small earthen pot, with rosemary and salt enough to salt two eggs and a gill of white wine, boil the whole untill it is reduced down to one half, and gorgle with some of it your mouth towards the teeth that aches, and apply the grounds on the cheek on the same side, with some unwashed wool. The water that this remedy will cause to come out of your mouth, will appease your pain.

Fig juice, applied on the tooth, with a little cotton, or the decoction of vervain roots, kept warm in the mouth, affords likewise a great relief, and even the powder of marygold dried, and put in the hollow of the tooth; likewise a piece of clove used in the same manner, will immediately stop the pain, and if you leave it in the tooth, it will cause it to come off without any pain in time.

Receipt to draw teeth without pain.

Take some wild coloquintida, that you will bruse.

and put to infuse in some vinegar; afterwards you must cook it, until it is as thick as honey: scarify around the tooth, and having touched it with that medicament, shut your mouth during a short time, after which, you will take your tooth with your fingers, and pull it out without suffering any pain.

It is given for certain, that dried asparagus roots, applied to the teeth, have the same virtue to cause them to come out without pain.

The same effect is also attributed to the powder of red coral, and to the juice of henbane, in which some salt ammoniac has been diluted by putting them in the cavity of the affected tooth.

Cure for the Tetters.

We are assured, from a most unquestionable authority, that the strong apple vinegar, frequently applied to the part affected, is a sovereign remedy for the cure of the most inveterate tetters. The gentleman who has communicated to us this information, has been completely cured of that troublesome complaint, under which he laboured for twenty-five years, after in vain trying the prescriptions of several celebrated physicians; he also assures us, that he has tried this remedy in many instances, and never failed effecting a cure.

Receipt against Tetters or Ring Worms and Blotches.

Take a glass of spirits of wine, two spoonfuls of sulphur in powder, three spoonfuls of white vinegar, and one spoonful of fine white salt; put the whole into a glass bottle, which you will shake well on the evening, just before going to make use of it, then, pour

some of it in a glass or china cup, and rub the sick part with the end of your fingers.

Another receipt for Ringworms on the Face.

Take two ounces of gold litharge in powder, infuse it in half a gill of strong vinegar, in a glazed earthen pot, and covered; after the infusion, stir up the whole with a small stick; this being done, let it settle again, until the vinegar is become very clear, then pour it gently without disturbing the bottom, and keep this tincture in a phial.

To make use of it, put some into a plate, and add to it the same quantity of fresh lime juice, and mix it well together, it will form a liquid pomatum, very white, with which you must rub the ring worm, being near the fire; afterwards apply on it a piece of blotting paper, which must likewise be impregnated with the said pomatum; continue to do thus, and in a short time the cure will be effected.

Receipt for the Sore Throat.

Take some rye flour, boil it in a pint of milk, during half a quarter of an hour, then take two lily onions, and boil the whole together, and make a cataplasm of it, which must be applied luke warm about the throat: it causes a wonderful effect.

Another receipt to dissolve the Aposthumes and Abscesses that come about the throat.

You must have some dry ass dung, and swallow dung, put them in powder, which you will mix with

warm water or wine. The patient must very often make use of it as a gargle. This remedy is very certain.

A receipt for the fallen Palate.

If through a great distillation of humours or fluxions, the palate is fallen or grown longer; cabbage juice applied on the head, has the virtue to draw it up and put it again in its place.

Receipt for the Trembling of the Hands.

Mugwort soaked in water of roses, is very useful to strengthen trembling hands, by washing them often with it.

Against Vapours and the Head Ache.

Bathing the legs with luke warm water, grape vine and mug wort leaves, appeases in a short time the vapours, and the head ache.

Composition of the Anti Venereal Powder.

Take senna in powder, lignumvitæ, sarsaparille, turbith, and scammony, two scruples of each; cinnamon and aniseed, one scruple of each. The dose to be taken is one drachm infused in some white wine during the night, and drink it in the morning with the powder.

Receipt for Ulcers in the Bladder and Womb.

The spirits of turpentine is one of the best remedies, the dose is from four to twelve drops; or else, dulcified

spirits of nitre, the dose of which is the same, is likewise very good for that disease. As also, the spirits of yellow amber, which may be taken from eight to twenty-four drops.

A receipt for Swelled Testicles.

Take some rue, and having pounded it, apply it on the parts, and the swelling will immediately disappear, as has been experienced.

Another for Tumours in Testicles.

You must have four ounces of the four following kinds of flour, to wit; barley, rye, flax and ervum or wood pease, boil the whole with beer: that being done, add to it one ounce of camomile oil, cypress powder roses, camomile and meliot one drachm of each. Of the whole make a cataplasm to be applied on the sick parts.

Receipt for Worms.

As soon as you are certain that a child has worms in its body, take a small quantity of quicksilver, put it in a pint of water, which you cause to boil during half a quarter of an hour. This water is afterwards given to the child at its meals, without wine. You may, if you choose, leave the quick silver in the jug, because it settles to the bottom; but you must take care, that none of it falls out with the water when you pour it into the glass. The same quicksilver will last as often as you please, by pouring other water over it and boiling it as the first. This water kills the worms and causes them to come out, provided this remedy be taken during fifteen days, more or less.

Another receipt for the same.

Nothing is better for worms in children, than the worms themselves dried on a red hot tile or any thing else, and reduced to powder. Give this powder to the sick children, and it will expel all those with which they are troubled.

A wonderful Wine against Worms, Cutting Pains and Looseness in the Bowels.

Take thirty pomegranates, after they are pounded put them in a vessel with some thick red wine. Then stop up the vessel, and do not open it but at the end of thirty days: after which time, take some of this liquor fasting, and you will be free from all those diseases or indispositions.

An infallible remedy for Ulcers in the Mouth.

You must take some honeysuckle leaves and distill them with mercury. Make use of the water to gargle the ulcers in your mouth and throat with it, and they will infallibly get cured.

Composition of a Balsam for Ulcers on the Legs.

Take four ounces of very good walnut oil, one ounce of good red wine, and the same quantity of sulphur: let the whole infuse during twenty-four hours on warm ashes: then boil it until the wine is consumed, the rest being cold, must be used in anointing the ulcers with it, and they will be cured in a short time.

If instead of walnut oil, you use sweet almond oil, recently extracted, you will make a balsam similar to

the above, very good for the scurf in the head, you may only add to it, beside, four drops of oil of vitriol.

Receipt to stop a Vomiting.

Vomiting can be stopped with a great certainty of success, by using the following remedies, to wit: prepared coral, taken from ten grains to one drachm. Or else, mineral bezoar, from four to sixteen grains. Or else, essence of ambergris, from two to twelve drops. Or else, succinum, from ten grains to half a drachm. Or else, polycrest salt of Rochelle, from one drachm to six. Or else, essence of cinnamon or cloves, one or two drops only. One may likewise give half a spoonful of distilled vinegar, or rub the stomach with oil of nutmegs; or else, with the genuine queen of Hungary water, which is moreover applied to the nose and temples.

For the Retention of Urine.

Take some oak acorns, reduce them to very fine powder, and pass it through a fine sieve; take half an ounce of this powder and infuse it in half a gill of white wine, from evening until morning.

To take it, you must shake the glass in which it has been infused, in order to mix the powder well; and let the patient drink both the wine and powder in the morning, four hours after he has taken any food, he must be covered a little: two hours after, give him a broth. If he is not relieved, you must repeat it two or three times.

A receipt for the same, and to cause the Sand and Gravel to come out through the Urine.

Boil a small handful of mint in a pint of white wine, reduce it down to half a gill, and give it to the patient fasting, to whom immediately before you must have given three pills of fresh butter, each of these pills to be as large as a filbert. The patient must not eat before two hours alter taking this remedy, and must continue this treatment during three successive days.

Another for the same.

Take some leaves of an herb called virga aurea, or golden rod, let them get dry, so that they can be reduced into fine powder. Then, boil a fresh egg soft, put the weight of half an ounce of that powder in it, and let the patient swallow the whole. Repeat this remedy three timse, and you will be certain of a cure.

Another for the same.

Take two ounces of lime juice, two ounces of white wine, and the same quantity of sweet almond oil extracted without fire; beat up the whole in two glasses, and let the patient drink it.

Against a Difficulty to Urine.

The small stones that are found in the head of large slug, pounded and taken with wine, facilitate the course of the urine.

The same relief is obtained, by swallowing in the morning, fasting, some wine in which some bruised and pounded juniper berries have previously been boiled.

Against the Flux and Urine.

You must have some tender points of oak leaves, and boil them in claret wine; then pound them, make a cataplasm, and apply it warm on the patient's privy member, and he will in a short time be cured.

For those who cannot Urine.

Take four or six house leeks, fry them with scorpion's oil, then make a cataplasm, having previously pounded them, which you will apply on the reins of the patient who cannot urine, as hot as he can bear it.

The beard and roots of leeks dried and reduced into powder and drank with white wine, afford likewise a wonderful relief, and even helps to expel the sand and gravel out of the reins.

Composition of the Genuine Queen of Hungary Water

Take distilled French brandy, four times thirty ounces; flowers and tops of rosemary, twenty ounces, which you will infuse in a vessel well closed during fifty hours; then put the whole in a refrigerant to distill it on the balneum maris.

The patient must take once a week of this water in the morning, the weight of one drachm mixed with his drink and wash his face with it every morning, and rub with it the affected part, and infirm limbs.

This remedy is good to give strength; enlivens the vital spirits in their natural functions; reestablishes the eye sight. It is sovereign for the stomach and breast, by rubbing ourselves with it over these parts. You must never warm this remedy.

Composition of the Angelica Water, excellent for all kinds of Heart and Stomach sickness.

Take the dregs of the strongest white or claret wine, put it in a common still, such as is used for distilling water of roses, add to it a large handful of angelica with its roots if you can get any, for it can be made with the leaves alone, (but it is better with the roots). Add to it a little balsam, two spoonfulls of coriander seeds, and one spoonful of green aniseed. Pound the seeds in a mortar, and break the herbs with your hands, and cut their roots, the water must run in a glass bottle through a small linen cloth in which a little saffron must be wrapped, then put a little sugar in it. You must mix the first, with the last drawn off water. Take care not to draw it off too dry, because the water would not keep. If the still is large, you may draw off two quarts of it. This remedy is tried with much success.

Imperial Water.

Take white and gummy turbith; two ounces of mastic, half an ounce; cloves, galanga, nutmegs, cinnamon, genuine aloes wood, cubebs, of each, half an ounce; bruise the whole to a coarse powder, which you will infuse in two quarts of very good spirits of wine and half a pound of white honey, during twenty-four hours, then, distill them on the balneum maris.

The dose is of a large half spoonful. This water is good against the stone, apoplexy, sick stomach, colic and epilepsy or falling sickness.

Health Water.

During the month of May, take the flowers of young sage, that is to say, small tender tops, that are just begining to bud, and likewise of those of rosemary, three large handfuls of each; cut them fine, put the whole in some of the strongest and best white wine you can find; leave it three days and three nights in a bottle that contains three pints, well closed, upon warm ashes. The time being expired, put the whole in the press to extract from it all the substance. Put the grounds into a separate vessel, and wash it with some very good brandy equal in quantity to what is come out of the press, throw away the grounds after this last operation, and put the wine and brandy together into a still and distill it. After the distillation, add to it one pint of water of roses, half a pound of sugar of candy, and distill the whole on the balneum maris as long as any water comes out.

This water must be taken in the morning, fasting, about half a glass, four or five hours or longer before eating.

This remedy expells all kinds of venom, cures all sorts of fevers, of whatever nature they may be, purifies the blood, cures the dropsy, it is good above all, for those whose hands tremble, and who are afflicted with a tumefied tongue that prevents them from speaking, and strengthens the stomach and brains. You must make use of this water whenever you find yourself in need of it, or even, as a preventive, and from time to time, above all, in old age, to awaken the senses, and enliven the spirits. It is also very good for the catarrhs, and in desperate cases, the patients by using it have recovered.

*An Excellent Water to cleanse the Mouth, and for the
Tooth Ache.*

You must put into a strong glass bottle, one pint of spring water, half a gill of water of roses, three dozen of cloves broke in small pieces, two drachms of cinnamon, and the size of a walnut of roche allum; put the bottle well stopt, six inches from the fire, and turn it from time to time, boiling it with a slow fire until the cloves and cinnamon are gone to the bottom, which is done in about five hours, in turning, always, the bottle one side and then the other.

Water for Burns.

Take one pound of black lead, and one quart of good vinegar, let them infuse during twenty-four hours, then, strain the whole through a scarlet cloth. Whenever you want to make use of this water, you must mix five or six drops of walnut oil with it; which is also very good to soften the pain caused by the burn; and having rubbed the parts with it three or four times a day, apply a blotting paper over it.

Linden Tree Water

Burn some wood of that tree, and let the ashes be well consumed. Afterwards, take one handful of them, which you will boil slowly during half a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water. When it is become cold, strain it through a white linen cloth, and drink some of this water mixed with wine at your meals as usual.

This remedy, restores a debilitated stomach, purifies the blood, abates the heat of the liver, and the acrimony of the humours that cause a cough.

*Water for the Gangrene, Itch, Burns, Chilblains,
and to cure Inflammations.*

Take the size of your fist of live lime, and throw it in a pot containing five or six quarts of water. The lime must be in stone. You must not make use of the water so prepared, only at the end of five or six days. To make use of it, you must dip some linen cloth in the said water, and apply it on the diseases as above described.

When this water is wanted for use, you must take off the small skin that is formed on the top of it and take some of it with a small pot or cup, taking care not to trouble the bottom. This water is very clear, and may be kept as long as you please. It must be well stopped for fear it should evaporate.

An excellent Water for Ulcers, and the Gangrene.

It is made by a mixture of sublimy and lime water. First put one pound of lime into an earthen pan, and slack it with seven or eight pounds of warm water; the lime having soaked about five or six hours, and having settled to the bottom, pour this water gently and filtrate it. To every pound of this water you must add fifteen or twenty grains of sublimy corrosive in powder, that causes the water to turn yellow at first, and afterwards stir them together during a long time in a glass or marble mortar.

This water is made use of to cleanse all kinds of old ulcers, to eat up the proud flesh; and in cases of gangrene, in adding to it spirits of wine, and sometimes spirits of vitriol.

Arquebusade Water, or Aqua Vulneraria.

Take leaves and roots of the large consound, sage, mug wort, and bugle leaves, four handfuls of each; leaves of betony, sanicle, ox eye or large daisy, little consound, large blind nettle, plantain, agrimony, vervain, worm-wood, fennel, two handfuls of each; St. John's grass, long aristolochy, knot-grass, one handful of each; chop all those herbs and pound them in a mortar. This being done, put the whole into a large earthen vessel, pour upon them twelve pounds of white wine; stir the drugs with a stick, shut the vessel close, and put it to digest in some hot dung, or any other heat, during three days: pour it afterwards into a large copper cucurbite pewtered within side, and after having fixed to it its refrigerand, distill the humidity into a recipient with a slow fire, in the usual way, and you will have the true arquebusade water or vulnerary, and keep it in a bottle well corked.

Its Properties

Are for contusions, dislocations, and to resolve tumours, by applying it outwardly. It is also used to cleanse sores and old ulcers; it forms and strengthens new flesh; it stops the gangrene, prevents putrefactions, and affords moreover a great relief in cases of vapours

A sovereign Water for Tetters or Ring-Worms on the Hands.

Take one drachm of sublimy, plantain water ten ounces, and boil them in a glazed pot, until it is reduced to one half, and having afterwards strained it, make use of this water in washing your hands.

Those tetters or ring worms are asperities of the skin, like small pimples, followed with a great itching, that throw out a scrous matter.

Water for the White Tetter.

Take two drachms of white cerate, juice of helaine one ounce, and sal saturni, one drachm. stir up the whole in a leaden mortar, with a little vinegar, to make use of it when necessary.

Water for Hand Worms.

Make a lye with flaxseed; with which you must wash your hands during eight days. Or else,

Infuse the weight of half an ounce of allum siccotrin, in water, and wash the hand warm with it.

Mint juice is also very excellent, in rubbing your hand with it.

Water for Ulcers and Sores.

Take one ounce of round aristolochy, put it in powder or only bruised; four ounces of common sugar, one quart of white wine; boil the whole in an earthen glazed pot until the consummation of half a pint upon the whole; then strain it and keep this water for use when necessary.

To make use of this water, bathe the sores or ulcers with it, apply a linen cloth over them, or lint dipped in it, and over the linen a red cabbage leaf withered in the hand, or red beet leaves.

Water to take the redness, itching and blearedness out of the Eyes.

Take two ounces of water of roses, the same quantity of white wine; about the size of a bean, of tutith in powder; mix and stir well all these things together, and rub the eyes with it.

Water for redness and weakness in the Eyes.

They must often be bathed with wine, and apply on the afflicted eyes, in form of a small cataplasm, some single daisies, withered on a hot shovel, and bruised, before they are applied to the eyes.

Water for inflamed and red Eyes, occasioned by reading or otherwise.

Take some plantain water, and spring water, dissolve in it twenty-four grains of camphire bruised, with one drachm of sugar candy, half a drachm of alum, and the same quantity of borax, the whole mixed together in those two kinds of waters. Some drops of this water must be put into the eyes several times a day.

To take a Pain out of the Eyes.

Take a kid's lung, quite warm, that is to say, as soon as it has been taken out of the body of the animal; and put it on the afflicted eyes; you will find that the pain will soon cease. Experience has proved this to be an excellent remedy.

The lung of a male hog is likewise proper to clear a dim sight; it must be boiled in water, and the patient's eyes must receive the vapour that rises out of it.

Water possessing a wonderful virtue and excellent to reestablish the Eye Sight, whether weakened or lost, through cause of sickness or any other accident.

Take three drachms of tutith reduced to very fine powder, and the same quantity of aloes likewise in powder; two drachms of fine sugar, six ounces of water of roses and the same weight of white wine, a little sweet; mix all these ingredients together, and put the whole in a very clean glass vessel, well stopped; lay it in the sun during a whole month, stirring it up and mixing at least once a day, in order that they may be well incorporated together. Then take a few drops of this water and apply them to the eyes morning and evening, and by continuing so to do, it will in a short time restore the eye sight, as clear as ever it was before.

This remedy was prescribed by a consultation of the most learned physicians of Italy, to recover the eye sight of the emperor of Constantinople, when he was at the council of Ferrare, with Pope Eugene IV. After using that water a short time, he was perfectly cured, his eye sight became as clear as before.

To take off the Blood spread over the eyes, occasioned by a cold, fluxions, or any other such causes.

Take some sea worm-wood points, which is a well known herb, pound them, mixing with it at the same

time some yolks of eggs and water of roses, in order to make a kind of a plaster; spread it on linen and apply it on the eye, out of which the blood comes and even on both, in the evening when going to bed, and in the morning when rising.

This plaster will draw out all the blood and redness that was in the eyes, so that the patient will find himself relieved and cured.

Another very much approved remedy for Sore Eyes.

You must take some clover, on which an eye is naturally marked, bearing a red flower representing an eye, with the same quantity, that is to say, one handful, of other clover without the eye being marked on it. You may also take one handful of vervain, two or three grains of salt, and four or five grains of verjuice: pound well the whole together: then, in the morning, two or three hours before the patient rises out of his bed, or before day light, put two or three drops of it in his eyes, and apply some of the grounds on them, between two linen cloths. It may be left on the eyes three or four hours longer; afterwards, take a gill of white wine, put in it the size of two horse beans of ginger roots, cut into small pieces, and likewise the size of a horse bean of alum reduced to powder; put the whole into a phial with the white wine, and in the evening, let a few drops of it fall into the patient's eyes, over which two small compresses imbibed with it, must be applied. You must continue in this way, morning and evening, and you will soon perceive that it is an inestimable secret for sore eyes.

Receipt to make Lobster's Eyes Wine.

You must purchase out of a druggists shop one ounce of lobster's eyes pounded very fine, infuse it cold during twenty four hours in three quarts of wine; and stir the whole several times during the day by shaking the bottle very hard. The bottle must be very strong.

This wine is to be drank during meals, mixing with it the usual quantity of water. The wine must be poured out of the bottle slowly, in order that the powder may still remain at the bottom. As soon as this first wine is drank, put the same quantity of other wine as before, into the same bottle, and on the same powder, infuse it the same length of time as said above.

This is a good remedy, to reestablish an exhausted stomach, to extinguish the sharp humours in sores, and to purify the blood from that malignancy that is produced by various causes, tempering the too great aridity of the stomach.

WENS.

Secret to cure the Wens.

Take a lead plate, very thin, of the size of the wen, bore a hole in the middle of the plate as large as a pea; then take some leaves of female peteum, alias queen's grass, rub them until the juice comes out, and apply them on the lead plate, towards the hole, which will be filled with it; and afterwards bind up the afflicted part, and often supplying fresh leaves.

It has likewise been experienced, that a toad tied on the wen, has the virtue of resolving it in a short time.

Shoemaker's wax, infused in very strong vinegar, and boiled with a slow fire, until the vinegar is consumed,

and the wax applied as a plaster on the wen, produces likewise a good effect.

Another for the same.

Reading an account of a wen extracted, a friend of mine (Mr. William G. Forbes,) mentioned a case wherein he had witnessed an entire cure of one of the largest wens, by the most simple means. His son was unfortunately afflicted for many years by one of those tumours, when a very respectable neighbour (Mr. Samuel Hallock) told the circumstance of a young school girl affecting a cure of one by rubbing it every day, as she passed to and from school, with the juice of milk or wild cotton weeds, which finally destroyed the wen.

This remedy was then resorted to by the young man, and in the course of the summer the tumor disappeared. The juice must be applied several times a day for a length of time, and it will give a happy result to all who may choose to adopt it for a remedy.

A sovereign remedy against the Small Pox.

Put to dissolve in two separate vessels in a hot place, each vessel having in its one pint of spring water, one ounce of salt of tartar, and the same quantity of sal ammoniac; afterwards strain the liquors separately, through blotting paper, and keep it in vessels well stopped. On the first symptoms of that disease, the patient must take of both in broth entirely clear of grease, the dose of two drachms mixed together, and the patient must afterwards be well covered. You will perceive that this remedy expels vigorously, through the perspiration, all the causes of the disease.

It is very excellent and almost infallible, for the tertian and quartan fevers, it must be taken in the same manner, fasting, and a short time before the chill fit of the fevers.

A very specific remedy, to prevent from being pitted with the Small Pox.

Whenever the humours, to which the venom of the small pox is attached, are coming out of the body, either through the power of nature or with the aid of proper remedies, they almost always find the pores of the epidermis shut up, or at least too small to get through; wherefore they raise in quantities, about the body, where many small ulcers are formed like small bladders, full of bad humours, which are afterwards overcome by nature, and changed into a matter that by always retaining its putrifying and corrosive qualities of the humours whereof it is formed, gnaws and corrupts the parts that are joining to them. This is the origin of the pitting of the small pox.

To prevent being pitted with it, the pores of the skin must be kept open, soften and moisten the epidermis or outward skin, subtilise the humours that appear on the outside of the body, temper their corrosive acrimony, reduce them to so soft and subtile a vapour that nature may be able to drive them out through the perspiration without raising any bladders.

From this it may easily be observed, that the remedy to be made use of, for that purpose, must not be too hot, because it would communicate a new astringent to the epidermis; neither must it be too dry, because it would shut up still more; nor too moist, such

as are, greasy; and unctuous or oily matters, because it would close up the skin, and by that means, prevent the vapour from coming out; in fine, it must not be too cold, because it would drive back, and as it were, shut up the wolf in the sheep-fold, which would be very dangerous.

The following specific is very easy to prepare, nevertheless we can assure, that if it be prepared, as it ought to be, and applied in due time, it will never fail to produce the desired effect; it being moreover free from all danger.

*Preparation of the specific to prevent being pitted
with the Small Pox.*

Take a leg of young sheep, fresh killed, and let it be very full of juice, take off the skin and fat as well as you can, cut the rest into pieces or small slices very thin, which you will put into a glazed earthen pot; put its lid on it, which must fit very close, and stop it all around with flour mixed with yolks of eggs, and some paper pasted over it.

Afterwards, put the pot in a large kettle full of water on the fire, druing four or five hours; after which time, take the pot out of the kettle, and having opened it, put what is in it, quite hot, in a coarse and very clean napkin, and squeeze it very hard in the press, in order to cause all the juice to come out, which you must reserve in a glazed earthen vessel; let that juice get cold, in order that you may the better separate the grease, then weigh the juice clear of grease, and having put it on some hot ashes, add to it for every four ounces of juice, two drachms of good saffron in pow-

der, let them infuse during three hours; after which time strain it through a white linen cloth; to make use of it as follows.

Manner of using this Specific.

As soon as you perceive some certain signs of small pox, you must rub off the dirt and grease, and well cleanse the parts you wish to preserve, by exposing those parts to the vapour of boiling water, in which you must previous have boiled some bran and mallows, and wiping them afterwards very softly, with a soft and clean linen cloth moderately warm.

But if the patient is too weak to be exposed to the steam of boiling water, or that this operation cannot be conveniently done, without exposing him to the air, it will be sufficient to bathe the said parts with linen dipt in the same decoction a little warm, and wipe them with soft linen very clean and moderately warm.

Afterwards put your specific on some hot ashes, and let it get luke warm, dip the end of a feather in it, and apply it on the parts you wish to preserve from the pitting of the small pox, and keep the patient very warm.

This operation must be repeated every day during all the time of the fermentation and ebullition, which irreparably follows the coming out of the small pox, that is to say, during eight or nine days.

It must be observed that mutton juice gets very easily corrupted, therefore, care must be taken in renewing your specific every three days.

DIVERS SECRETS,

Concerning generation, pregnancy, and diseases that may follow them.

After giving until now so great a number of remedies for the different diseases to which every part of the human body is subject; it is but just and reasonable to treat upon what concerns its whole composition and formation. This is what we are going to do in the following articles; in order that the public may have nothing to wish for on such a considerable subject.

To assist conception.

The essence of rosemary, thyme and lavender taken from one to six drops, is proper for that; and likewise the essence of cinnamon, the dose of which may only be one drop: or the essence of ambergris, from six to twelve drops; one may likewise be perfectly excited, by taking one or two drops of oil of cloves or nutmegs from four to six grains; or else spirits of cresses, from fifteen drops to one drachm

To facilitate the labour, and to cause the after birth to come out.

The decoction of worm-wood or aristolochy may be very useful in such circumstances; but a still greater relief may be obtained from the following remedies, such as the volatile salts of vipers, of deer horn, of urine, and of tartar, the dose of which may be from six to sixteen grains.

Cinnamon water, from one to three drachms, or essence of cinnamon. one drop only is sufficient.

Rectified oil of yellow amber and lignumvitæ, from two to six drops.

To cause a Woman to be Delivered when the child is dead.

Take some melilot flowers, boil them in thick red wine, according to the quantity of flowers; which being boiled and done, put them in some hog's bladders, which you must apply on both sides of the woman, as hot as she can bear them, and she will immediately be delivered.

For curing pains in Women in Child Bed.

They are appeased with success, by giving to the person, some oak acorns with the shell, from one to four scruples; oil of oak acorns, from two drachms to one ounce; oil of aniseed, from one to six drops; or one ounce of walnut oil in a glyster.

To help a Woman, who has not been well delivered, where there remains something of the after birth.

Take sugar and saffron, an equal quantity of each; put one thimble full of it, in a glass of white wine, and give it to the woman to drink in the morning fasting, it may be given three or four times, according as you perceive that the remedy will operate.

To prevent the milk from coming in the breast of women in child bed.

Take some fresh butter, wash it nine times in spring water, and once in rose water, and on the second day after her delivery, put some of this butter on a sheet

of paper, and apply it on the breast, then spread some honey on tow, which you will put over the sheet of paper, on which the butter is, and the honey touching the paper, and fix the tow in such a manner as to keep the butter from running out; then put some linen cloth over the whole, and leave it so nine days.

This remedy is very much experienced, and preserves the breast perfectly well, without, however, preventing the milk from coming at another time.

The oil of mint, possesses the same virtue, by anointing the breast with it, luke warm, and the milk will scatter without causing any pain.

For Women's Sore Breast.

Take one pint of wine, twelve yolks of eggs, and one pound of good honey; beat the whole together in a pan during a quarter of an hour at most, and afterwards put it in a kettle large enough, then boil it slowly, for fear it should run over, and stir it up continually to prevent it from sticking to the bottom of the pot. It must be boiled until it acquires the consistency of a marmelade of quinces, which will take place in a whole hour at least.

To use it, a thick plaster of it must be made on a sheet of blotting paper, and put on the breast; when you perceive that it is ready to break, this remedy will open it in a short time, and cure it in a few days. When it is open, you must not apply any other remedy but this; but it must be renewed by other plasters. Each plaster must be used as long as any ointment remains on the paper; it is only necessary to wipe it clean every day, and put it on the sore again. No more than three plasters are commonly used to effect a cure.

This plaster is a sovereign remedy for sore breasts, it is likewise made use of with success for other abscesses that come about the knees, and other parts.

Against falls of pregnant Women and others.

One drachm of lobsters eyes in powder, taken in a glass of white wine, will surely prevent all accidents that might follow after such falls, not only with respect to woman in a state of pregnancy, but moreover with regard to men in cases of a fall.

To cause the Milk to encrease in the Breasts of Nurses or Suckling Women.

Boil some fennel seed in barley water, and let the woman drink it; this will immediately encrease her milk. Likewise broth made with chick pease, has the same effect.

Against the Fevers of Children.

It will not be found less strange, which has been tried several times, that by putting a large cucumber near a child at the breast, having a fever, when the child is a sleep, the fever will leave him without fail, because this fruit draws to itself all the violence of the fever.

Cure for Worms in Children.

Take juice of rue and worm wood together with honey, and fine rye flour, of each a small quantity; to these add half an ounce of aloes pounded fine, mix them altogether, and divide the composition into two plasters, thinly spread. Lay on the first from the throat to the pit of the stomach, let it stay on twelve

hours; then put the other plaster close below that, and let them stay on twelve hours longer, the fever will abate and the worms be completely destroyed. There have been many persons cured with this remedy, when almost dead; the efficacy of this remedy is certain and has been experienced very often in America.

Cure for Ulcers.

It had been handed to us for publication, the extraordinary effects of carrots in the cure of sores and ulcers of every species, by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: the carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin, transverse slices, and boiled until they are quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistency of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth, and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application corrects the fetor of ill conditioned sores; reduces them to a perfect healthy or good conditioned state, and diminishes the discharge.

An universal preservative against Infection, by an eminent German Physician.

“Whoever converses with patients afflicted with any disease whatever, if he would preserve himself from infection, must be sure, so long as he abides within the sphere of the steams, never to swallow his spittle, for I reasonably conceive that to be the part

which first and most easily imbibes infection, and by swallowing that, infection is carried, as by a proper vehicle, into the stomach, where it works those dismay and fatal effects."

This sentence of his he grounds upon both his own experience, long tried for his own preservation, and for divers reasons set down by way of aphorism from his hypothesis, viz.

That most diseases, especially pestilential fevers, are infectious, that this proceeds from a seminal ferment which is emitted by the patient by way of steam into the encompassing air, and so infects all things within a certain sphere of distance: this drawn into the mouth by the breath, is apt to infect the saliva or spittle, which being swallowed, infect the stomach, and so the rest of the body; but, being spit out, frees the body from infection, and therefore he conceives, that strong smelling and strong tasting substances kept in the mouth and chewed to promote spitting, are of very good and necessary use for physicians, surgeons and other persons that are necessitated to visit sick and infected persons.

THE DIVINE ALCORNOQUE.

For the cure of all Diseases of the Liver, and especially those of the Lungs.

We give upon the authority of M. P. Badollet, the following letter, which claims the attention of all mankind.

"Persuaded that you would wish to give every publicity, to whatever may be useful to suffering humanity; I hasten to make you acquainted with a wonderful

discovery, for the cure of disorders, in which medicine has to the present time been found only a palliative.

Afflicted since eleven years with a pulmonary complaint, which the physicians said, was tubercles in the lungs, spitting blood and matter, in the most frightful manner, and having never received the smallest benefit from medicine, one of my friends, Mr. Sollers, residing at the Carraccas, having heard recited two extraordinary cures made by an Indian, spoke to me on his arrival in this country, of the wonderful remedy that had been discovered. I procured in consequence one hundred pounds of the divine alcornoque. I used it, and in eleven days I was perfectly cured. I hastened to administer it to different persons, who all found themselves recovered by using it, among others Messrs. Dufond, Magecaux du Lamentine, and Hillaire de St. Pierre.

I affix to this, the receipt written by Don Juan de Dios de Macias, merchant at Barcelona, one of those who was miraculously cured. Your countrymen and others will owe you an eternal obligation for its publication, and myself will always remain without bounds to my acknowledgements. Sir, your very humble servant. (Signed) P. Badollet.

Method which Don Juan de Dios de Macias, adopted when he took the Divine Alcornoque.

In the first place, says he, I proceeded to a situation which without being damp was cool; on my arrival I took about twelve ounces of the alcornoque, which I had pounded in a mortar; I infused it in a regular quantity of pure water, until the following morning, when I took fasting a glass full luke-warm, and

continued to use it all day as my ordinary drink, but cold; at bed time I took another glass luke-warm. I followed this method daily, solely observing to mix two spoonfuls of honey in the glasses which I took warm, morning and evening. I used about three bottles of this drink per day, divided into eight or nine glasses.

If persons while using this remedy feel a great deal of heat, some barley water must be taken, but without any kind of acid in it.

This my disorder was occasioned by an abscess in the liver, which caused me frequently the most insupportable pains in the side. I had the alcornoque pounded until it was reduced to powder. I then made a cataplasm or plaster and applied it to my side, and the pains left me instantly.

When the remedy is used, milk, acids, spices, and in short every thing of an irritating nature, must be abstained from: biscuit ought to be used in preference to new bread. The daily food should be plain, boiled or roasted, without any seasoning.

I suffered a year and a half the most excruciating pain. I consulted most of the physicians, both English and French, in the colonies, among others, M. Amic, of Guadeloupe, and Dr. Gobert, of St. Pierres, Martinique, all of whom left me without hope. At length reduced to the most deplorable state, bringing away blood and matter; I adopted what the Indian gave me, and in twelve days I was entirely cured, having discharged violently by the mouth the whole of the abscess.

I omitted to mention, that after the cure, the patient should take some cooling medicines, and use if possible asses or mares milk, as the alcornoque is extremely hot. The outer bark of the alcornoque should be ta-

ken off previous to its being pounded and made into an infusion. (Signed) Don Juan de Dios de Macias.

The alcornoque is a tree, which grows on the Spanish maine, the wood of which is very compact and heavy; the true meaning of the word signifies cork, although it differs essentially from this tree, as the cork, it is well known, is of a porous and light nature.

Receipt for the bite of a Mad Dog.

Take leaves of rue, picked from the stalk and bruised, six ounces garlic, picked from the stalk, and bruised; venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil all these over a slow fire in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed. Then strain it and keep it in bottles closely stopped, and give of it, nine spoonfuls to a man or woman warm, every seventh morning together, fasting. This if given within nine days after the biting of the dog, will prevent the hydrophobia. Apply some of the ingredients, from which the liquor was strained, to the bitten place.

Many years experience has proved that this is an effectual cure and never failed.

A Sovereign Sirup for the Tenesmus.

Put three bottles of good red wine in a copper pan, add to it, three pounds of white sugar, one half of a nutmeg, well grated, twenty cloves, and a piece of the finest cinnamon; boil the whole together until reduced to about two bottles, then strain the sirup through a linen, put it in bottles; afterwards give a soup spoonful of it to the patient several times a day, and when the patient finds himself relieved, which commonly happens after he has taken several spoonfuls of it.

The dose may be encreased by giving it to him more often.

You must nevertheless be careful not to give it to him too frequently, because it would heat him too much.

This remedy was given to us by a woman of colour from St. Domingo, who assured us to have cured a number of persons, many of whom had been given up by their physicians, and that it had never failed to effect a cure in all the trials that had been made with it, provided this sickness is not mingled with any other disease.

To assist a Woman in Labour.

That if the child was dead, you must take three handfuls of green marjoram, and the same quantity of green hyssop; pound them together, and press the juice, which you will give to the woman, fasting, without giving her any thing to eat, but five hours after. It has been experienced with certainty, that this remedy caused them to be delivered happily, unless they are in such a state of debility as to put their life in danger, or that the child should lay in a wrong position; in which case, recourse must be had to the painful and last resources of surgical operations.

The leaves of dictamus, pounded and reduced in powder, are likewise of a great assistance to women in that situation, and cause them to be delivered without much pain, if this powder be given to them during their labour.

Remedies against the Hypochondria, Melancholy.

The best remedies for this disease are, spirits of sal ammoniac from six to twenty drops. Or,

Aperitive crocus martis, from one scruple to one drachm. Or,

Essence of ambergris, from two to twelve drops. Or,

Viper powder, from eight to thirty grains. Or,

Fixed or volatile salts of tartar, of the former from ten to thirty grains; and of the latter, from six to fifteen grains. Or,

Spirits of gum ammoniac, from eight to sixteen drops. Or,

Oil of cinnamon, the dose of which is one drop only.

Remedy for Tape Worms.

Take early in the morning, fasting, two or three drachms, for the strongest persons, and the dose may be reduced to the age and constitution of the patient, of the root of the male fern, reduced into a fine powder. Two hours afterwards, the patient must take in a little sirup, or honey, or treacle, or in any thing else that is more agreeable to him, the following drugs, viz. calomel and resin of scammony, of each ten grains; gum gamboge, six grains. These ingredients must be finely powdered, and mixt with sirup or any other thing as above. Then the patient is to walk gently about, and drink a dish of weak green tea, till the worm is passed. If the powder of the fern produces nausea or sickness, it may be removed by sucking the juice of a lemon.

This remedy is certain; it was published in France, by the order of the king, who purchased it for the benefit of his subjects.

END.

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ERRATA.

Page.	Line	for	Read.
13	22	as the courses	as the causes
21	4	naval	navel.
24	1	tully	tutty.
33	5	serabe	scra be
52	24	cuphorbium	euphorbium
56	18	repaid a visit to Haver	paid a visit to Havre
59	13	wuld	could
71	18	charvil	chervil
103	2	maggot	satchel
108	19	scmma	senna
117	8	of cherril	of chervil
118	19	or the excrements	on the excrements
123	7	of hypericon aloes	of hypericon alias
133	6	petuila	petuite
161	11	camploir	camphire
177	7	the bile	the boil
189	18	of one gill	of one pint
194	7	this ter	this latter
245	19	liquid amber	liquid ambar
256	17	minicum	minium
272	1	after over the fire, add, with two quarts of man. urine, and stir the whole until the urine be consumed.	
	22	inward sores	outward sores
284	13	of gentain	gentian
285	25	gum artragant	gum adragant
293	2	scarify around	scarify the gum around
294	5	infuse it in a half a gill	infuse it in a gill
298	20	in half a gill	in a gill
303	7	the bottle well stopt,	the bottle unstopt
306	26	of half a pint	of a pint



REMEDY FOR SUNSTROKE.—Dr. Dickson, of London, who was formerly a medical officer in the British army, disapproves entirely of bleeding in cases of sunstroke, but relies upon ammonia, quinine, and alcoholic stimulants, and the prompt application of cold water to the head. This is upon the principle that opening a vein diminishes the power of the heart, already deficient, while the stimulants being diffusive in their character, at once tend to give vitality to every portion of the system, and restore the circulation to the standard of health. Ammonia is preferable to alcoholic stimulants, as, while it is equally prompt and potent in its action, its application is not attended with the injurious and sometimes fatal re-actionary effects of spirits.

DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco-pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

SULPHITE OF LIME,

For Arresting Fermentation in Cider.

When the Cider has attained to a lively fermentation, take out one quart and stir into it until thoroughly mixed one-quarter of an ounce Sulphite of Lime for each gallon; add this to the Cider, agitate briskly for a few minutes and allow it to settle. In a few days the Cider will become clear and can be drawn off into bottles or a clean cask.

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